

July, 1909.

New Series. Vol. V. No. 7. JUL 13 1909
(Vol. 45 from Commencement)

The Antiquary

PRICE SIXPENCE
Annual Subscription, 6/-

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(Published Monthly. Entered as Second Class matter at the New York Post Office.)

Take Care of Your Health

is one of those ordinary everyday admonitions that are so rarely observed. Health, the most valuable, is often the most neglected of all earthly blessings. It is not until a man experiences a sensible decline of his vital powers that he begins to bestow any really serious thoughts upon the matter. So long as he is free from pain and inconvenience he is usually content to let things drift, with the inevitable result that diseases which might have been easily dealt with at an early stage are allowed to attain alarming and dangerous proportions. This is particularly the case with regard to Stomach and Liver derangements. So little is the importance of sound, healthy digestion understood or appreciated that it is usual to disregard common symptoms of disorder, and not until actual pain or weakness is established is the matter seriously attended to. This is indeed surprising when we remember how largely the Stomach and Liver determine the health of the entire body, and even more remarkable when we recall the fact that the digestive organs can be maintained in perfect health by an occasional dose of BEECHAM'S PILLS. If your Stomach, Liver, or Bowels are out of order BEECHAM'S PILLS will put them right, and if they are in order BEECHAM'S PILLS will keep them right.

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¶ Pembrokeshire, compared with some of the counties of Wales, has been fortunate in having a very considerable published literature, but as yet no history in moderate compass at a popular price has been issued. The present work will supply the need that has long been felt. Pembrokeshire is proudly called by its inhabitants the "Premier County" of Wales, and a strong claim may be made to the title historically, and in other respects. It was made a County Palatine in 1138, before any Welsh county had been formed. It long held the metropolitan see of the Welsh Church within its borders. It gave to Wales its Patron Saint, and many leaders before and after him. The noble harbour of "this same blessed Milford," which it contains, has made it the scene of many a stirring affray—Danes have ravaged its coasts, Strongbow sailed from its shores to invade Ireland, and Flemish refugees settled on its upper reaches.

ELLIOT STOCK, 62, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON, E.C.



The Antiquary.



JULY, 1909.

Notes of the Month.

THE excavations on the site of Bardney Abbey, Lincolnshire, mentioned in last month's "Notes," have been successfully continued. The *Yorkshire Daily Post*, of June 11, says that "A perfect labyrinth of walls has been laid bare, some measuring 5 to 6 feet in thickness. These are a portion of a church-like structure, probably a side-chapel to the abbey, of early fifteenth-century work. The flooring is of large white stones, and there are traces of a doorway at the west end. At the eastern end an altar base has been unearthed with a slab on the summit marked with five crosses. The slab has been broken and repaired at some time. Leading to the altar, the workers have dug out the chancel steps, which are in remarkably good preservation. To the left an enormous pillar, 21 feet in circumference, has been found, and immediately opposite a portion of another massive pillar. Beyond these there is a continuance of stone steps and flooring, and it is thought these may lead to the discovery of the abbey remains. Numerous pieces of tiles and white stonework, with examples of the Norman dog-tooth pattern and fluted design, have also been brought to light. Other finds include a stone coffin containing a skeleton, four pillars, which doubtless supported a tomb, a Saxon headstone, a perfect water-ewer of fine shape, fragments of leaded glass and pewter, a pair of nutcrackers very similar to those in use to-day, an ivory spindle, etc. The Vicar, the Rev. C. E. Laing, who has been superintending the work, is anxious to secure

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the services of more voluntary workers, so that the excavations may be pushed forward in view of the visit of the members of the Royal Archaeological Institute to the county in July. In connection with that visit it has now been decided to devote an extra day to Bardney."



Excavations on behalf of the Liverpool Antiquarian Society, and the Monmouthshire Antiquarian Society, have just been recommenced at Caerleon under the superintendence of Messrs. F. King and C. J. Fox. By permission of Colonel Sir A. W. Mackworth a portion of the Priory Field, which is partly surrounded by the city wall, will be excavated. Already in the south-western corner of the field, inside the wall, a watch-tower has been uncovered. The masonry work in the foundations of the tower is very fine. Some doubt exists as to the age of the tower, the difference in the state of the masonry in the wall and the tower being very great. A large number of trinkets and coins of Domitian and Vespasian have also been found and deposited in Caerleon Museum. The excavators at present are engaged in following the course of a large culvert which has been discovered, and it is hoped, later, to commence excavations on the site of the old amphitheatre, known as King Arthur's Round Table.



Referring to a ceremony briefly chronicled in last month's "Notes" (p. 203), M. Tavenor-Perry writes: "A monument has recently been erected at Brentford to commemorate four important events with which the name of this place is commonly associated—the crossing of the Thames by Caesar, an ecclesiastical council held under Offa of Mercia, the defeat of Canute and the Danes by Edmund Ironside, and the fight between the Royal and Parliamentary forces in the time of Charles I. The monument gives a short account with the date of each of these events, together with a list of the present town councillors, by whom it was erected. The idea of such a memorial is beyond praise, although in the definiteness of its wording, in the case of two of the descriptions, possibly misleading. It is erected at the point of an artificial spit of land, which shelters the landing-stage of the Brentford

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ferry at the mouth of the Brent, and on the left bank of that river. The inscription as to Cæsar's crossing reads: 'At this ancient fortified ford Cassivellaunus bravely opposed Julius Cæsar,' although the site of his crossing, generally accepted by the advocates of the Brentford theory, including Mr. Montague Sharpe, was considerably further up the Thames at a place known as 'Old England,' and on the right bank of the Brent. The inscription recording Edmund Ironside's victory says that he 'drove Canute and his defeated Danes across the Thames,' but the words of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle are, 'the King (Edmund) went over at Brentford, and there fought against the army (the Danes) and put them to flight.'

"The monument, which somewhat resembles a great circular Roman cippus, is of pink granite, and may endure for very many generations, but its shape is such that it may suggest to them the survival among the Town Council of Brentford of some obscure form of Phallic worship."

Dr. Edwin Freshfield, President of the Byzantine Research and Publication Fund, was announced to deliver a lecture on the evening of May 18 in the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House, on "Byzantine Ornament as represented by details of various Buildings in Constantinople." He explained, however, that his purpose was not so much to deliver a lecture as to show specimen photographs of Byzantine ornament both in Constantinople and in Asia Minor, which had been taken, some by himself, and some by a photographer he had employed during the last forty years, and to give brief explanations of them. A large number of most interesting photographs were shown on the lantern screen. The whole of this collection, Dr. Freshfield explained, he was placing at the service of Mr. Weir Schultz, the honorary secretary of the Byzantine Research and Publication Fund, to use in any way he pleased for the promotion of the objects of the fund.

The excavation of the Roman fort at Elslack, near Skipton, to which we referred last month, continues to provide interesting evidences of the Roman occupation of this part of the

country, and a discovery on May 21 by the Rector (the Rev. C. W. Hamilton) places beyond doubt the fact that there was Roman occupation of this part of Yorkshire well on to the end of the fourth century. This particular piece of evidence was a coin of the reign of the Emperor Valens, dated about A.D. 378, within fifty years of the Roman evacuation, which took place early in the fifth century. Another and earlier gateway of the fort has been laid bare, and is in a splendid state of preservation.

A page of capital illustrations of the ancient toilet articles found in a Thracian lady's grave in Bulgaria, mentioned in a last month's Note (p. 202), were given in the *Illustrated London News* for May 29. In the issue of the same paper for June 12 appeared a large number of illustrations of Dr. Stein's remarkable discoveries in Chinese Turkestan.

The Islington Antiquarian and Historical Society have just issued their syllabus for the year ending May, 1910. An excellently designed cover introduces views of three places of great local interest: the Parish Church, Canonbury Tower, and the old Queen's Head Inn; and entwined in a conventional floral border are the names of the local historians in chronological order, from John Nichols, the contributor to the *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica* of "The History and Antiquities of Canonbury," down to William Howitt, whose interesting but very inaccurate volume on *The Northern Heights of London* is now much in demand.

Among the subjects of papers which have been or will be delivered are: "Earliest Islington," by Mr. F. W. Reader; "Samuel Phelps," by Mr. W. H. Pratt; and "Some Artists and Engravers of Islington," by Mr. S. T. C. Weeks. Mr. Aleck Abrahams, in lecturing on "Some Literary Celebrities of Islington," has in his first two papers dealt with "George Daniel" and "William Upcott." The strong local character of these and others announced is much to be commended. A pleasant feature of the evening meetings is the arranging of exhibitions to illustrate the papers read.

It has been suggested that a general public exhibition of "Islingtoniana" should be held in the autumn at the Central Public Library, and if this can be kept open for a few weeks it should attract many visitors from other parts of the country. Mr. S. T. C. Weeks, of 10, York House, Highbury Crescent, N., the honorary secretary, to whom application for copies of the syllabus should be addressed, will also be pleased to receive offers of exhibits.



The Rome correspondent of the *Standard*, writing on June 3, said: "The excavations at Ostia, the ancient port of Rome, have been proceeding apace, under the superintendence of Professor Dante Vaglieri, and very interesting results have been obtained. For those who have not seen Pompeii, there are few places that give so good an idea of the life that was lived in ancient Roman times as Ostia, with its remains of temples, forums, shops, and private houses. In consequence of the silting up of the harbour, owing to mud deposits from the Tiber, Ostia lost its early importance even in the time of the Emperor Claudius, who built a new and better port on the right side of the Tiber; and now the sea has gradually receded until the ruins are situated about three miles from the coast, and the site of the once busy and populous seaport is now a silent, melancholy stretch of country, in late summer much given to malaria, but now bright with poppies and flowering trees, and scented with the blossoms of the golden broom.



"Among the more important remains that have been lately brought to light is a portico, measuring about 165 yards, once adorned with marble columns, under which were situated the *tabernae*, or shops for the various kinds of merchandise which were brought to Ostia on their way to the great capital. Handsome private houses, artistically decorated with paintings and sculpture, were also to be found along this street, and testify to the splendour and luxury of the merchants of the city. One charming rectangular room has been discovered, decorated in what is called the second Pompeian style, with wonderful architectural perspectives: columns wreathed with flowers and leaves, garlands,

and little cupids. Many of the houses have splendid mosaic pavements, with elaborate subjects designed in excellent taste. The excavations have lately yielded some fine decorative marbles, two sarcophagi, one of which has a beautiful representation of the death of Meleager, an exquisite torso of the young Dionysius in Greek marble, many lamps, and a female statue, representing possibly someone belonging to the household of the Emperor Hadrian, with graceful drapery and fine design, which causes it to be attributed to the best Hellenistic influences of the second century. The ruins of Ostia are very extensive, and if the present excavations are persevered in, a model of an ancient city, complete in almost every particular, will be found at a distance of only fifteen or sixteen miles from Rome."



We take the following note from the *Western Mail* of May 25; the illustrative block is kindly lent by the editor of that journal: "Mr. George E. Halliday, Llandaff, architect, sends us a photograph, here reproduced, of the



fragments, pieced together, of a pre-Norman cross which was recently found in the garden of Llangan Rectory. The cross is 3 feet 6 inches high, and was originally about 2 feet 10 inches wide, and 6 inches in thickness.

A cross was cut on the reverse side, but this is almost obliterated. A most diligent search has been made for the missing pieces, but, unfortunately, without success. They have probably been used for building purposes. A cross slightly resembling the Llangan stone will be found at Merthyr Mawr, but not so ornate, and another at Margam."

Mrs. S. Arthur Strong, whose capacity both as archaeologist and critic is undoubted, has been appointed to the post of Assistant Director of the British School at Rome, in succession to Mr. A. H. S. Yeames, who is returning to take up work at the Ashmolean Museum.

The joint committee of the Dorset Field Club and the British Archaeological Association, superintending the excavations at Maumbury Rings, met at Dorchester on June 3. "It was decided," says the *Dorset County Chronicle* of June 10, "subject to the consent of the Town Council, the Duchy tenants, to carry out a second series of excavations this autumn, under the direction of Mr. St. George Gray, who has lately been carrying out important excavations at Avebury. Last autumn the work was not begun until September 15, a rather too advanced date for field excavations of this nature. This year it is proposed to begin on Monday, August 30, and to continue the work for a full fortnight—a longer period. The earlier start promises to be of advantage. A cutting will probably be made in the eastern bank, and attention be given to the rising ground at the south-south-west entrance. It may be found that this second series of excavations will not suffice to clear up every question concerning the origin and use of Maumbury, and the possibility of a third series of excavation being necessary is contemplated. As the second series of excavations will probably cost more than the first, and the preparation of the complete report will be a costly item, donations are invited from persons interested in the work, and they should be sent to Captain Acland at the Dorset County Museum. The Rev. C. W. Whistler, of Chesilborne Rectory, a well-known antiquary, was co-opted a member of the committee. On Wednesday, June 9, Sir Schomberg

McDonnell, Secretary to H.M. Office of Works, under whose custody Maiden Castle is now placed, visited Maumbury Rings and expressed much interest in the work which has been undertaken for the systematic examination of the place."

Referring to a report of his paper on "Scottish Samplers," read before the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, which appeared in the *Antiquary* for April, p. 154, Dr. Fothergill writes: "I note that I am said to have stated that a Scottish sampler bears the date '1660.' I wish this were so for the glory of Scotland, but, unfortunately, it is not the case; and in my address I not only declared that no seventeenth-century samplers were known, but drew attention to the error attached to the labelling of a certain piece of embroidery in the National Museum of Antiquities, which is stitched with the date '1660.' How the error arose was this way: I examined the so-called 'sampler' in the museum late one dark afternoon, and was put off my guard by seeing 'a sampler' on the label. Dr. Joseph Anderson, too, had told me to go and see the 'sampler,' which he always had thought was a true and fine example of one. I included an account and description of the same in my long paper on 'Scottish Samplers,' and Dr. Anderson had written a report of this *previous* to my reading it to the Society. Only a few hours before I was there at the library to read that paper did I become convinced that the article was but a piece of appliqué embroidery, though it bore a date and the name of someone, possibly the worker's name, though by no means necessarily so, as you may suppose. The oldest sampler worked in Scotland by a Scotch lassie that we know of is dated 1739."

The Rome correspondent of the *Morning Post*, writing on June 7, said: "The important measure repealing the Nasi Act of 1902, and establishing a new series of provisions for the preservation of Italian archaeological and artistic monuments, having passed all its stages in the Chamber, has been presented to the Senate. There is good hope of its acceptance by the Second Chamber on the present occasion. Visitors to the Casentino will remember the fine mediæval castle

of Poppi, in a hall of which Walter VI. of Brienne, the titular Duke of Athens and the tyrant of Florence, signed in 1343 the deed ratifying his resignation of his authority over the latter city. The castle, which was sadly in need of repair, is now in the hands of the Government, which is restoring it as it was in the time of the Counts and their successors. The staircase is being renewed, and the windows, which had been bricked up, have been reopened. When the work is completed the castle will be one of the best specimens of its kind to be found in Italy outside the Val d' Aosta, while from an heraldic point of view its splendid collection of coats-of-arms of the Florentine Vicars of Poppi renders it superior even to Fenis or Issogne."

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In connection with the sixty-first meeting and excursions of the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society to be held at Wells in July, excavations were made in June at the so-called amphitheatre at Charterhouse-on-Mendip, in the hope of gaining some idea of the original purpose and date of construction of this well-known structure. The excavations were directed by Mr. H. St. George Gray, Taunton Castle, Taunton, to whom donations towards the cost should be sent. If there is any balance after paying for the excavations, it will be devoted to the cost of the illustrations for a report on the work. Donors of 5s. and upwards will receive a reprinted report before publication elsewhere. The digging which has been carried out will be viewed by members of the Somerset Archaeological Society on July 14.

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The *Builder* of June 12 contained an article on the cathedral at St. Bertrand de Comminges, the modern representative of the ancient Lugdunum Convenarum, at the entrance of the Vallée de Luchon. A good historical and architectural description was given of the great church, with its numerous carved fragments of earlier building, its marvellously elaborate organ-case—a wonderful construction with four façades, eleven turrets, niches, colonnettes, friezes, etc.—and its splendid choir, said to be one of the four finest in France. Illustrations and plans

accompanied the paper. The same issue of the *Builder* contained a drawing, with descriptive note, by Mr. Sidney Heath, of St. Nicholas Hospital, Harbledown, near Canterbury, in which is kept the co-called "Erasmus" alms-box, which is connected with a familiar story of Erasmus and Dean Colet. For some time past Mr. Sidney Heath has been contributing to our contemporary a series of drawings, with descriptive text, of the ancient almshouses of England.

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Some valuable frescoes, said to be among the most beautiful hitherto discovered, came to light in May at Pompeii on private property, the right to excavate which was recently granted to a local hotel-keeper. In the course of these excavations he has laid bare the remains of a large villa, containing a dining-room decorated with frescoes representing a figure of Silenus giving drink to a thirsty man, an Ariadne, and a winged Victory about to strike a vanquished woman, for whom a third female figure is begging mercy. All the figures are of exquisite workmanship, and about two-thirds of the natural size. The Government has ordered the excavations to be stopped, and is considering what steps it should take to prevent this valuable discovery from being converted into a mere pecuniary speculation, and, above all, to prohibit the removal of the frescoes.

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We were glad to read the following note in the *Globe* of June 2: "Elsewhere we publish a letter referring to the proposed pulling down of some old houses in Westminster. It appears that two of the houses in Barton Street and Cowley Street are to be pulled down or extensively altered, and to those who live in those streets, and in other streets of the same character, the historical associations and the beauty of the architecture are very dear. The old houses of London are some of its chief possessions, and the injury done to a neighbourhood when an old house is pulled down and a new one put up, totally at variance with the spirit of the place, can hardly be exaggerated. A memorial has been signed by the Dean of Westminster, the Head Master of Westminster, the Archdeacon of Westminster, and many others

living in or near the streets in question, calling the attention of the public to the proposed alterations, and expressing a strong hope that in the erection of a new building, or in the alteration of these two old houses, the character of the streets, dating as they do from the beginning of the eighteenth century, may be borne in mind. The memorialists strongly urge that at least the ancient appearance of the streets should be preserved by retaining the existing front wall, so that in a great measure their outward appearance may be left unaltered. The houses in question are in the very centre of the last surviving streets of Old Westminster, and we entirely agree that the old-world atmosphere of the district should be preserved."

Visitors to Brigg, Lincolnshire, have long been familiar with the large building labelled "prehistoric boat," which, during the past twenty years, has been visited by thousands of antiquaries and tourists from all parts of this country and abroad. The building contained what is probably the largest prehistoric relic ever found in this country—viz., the boat made from a single trunk of oak, over 48 feet in length and 6 feet in width. This relic was described in our pages at the time of its discovery in 1886. It is safe to say that there is not growing in England to-day an oak-tree sufficiently large to make a boat like this from Brigg. The boat, and many interesting relics found with it, have been presented to the Hull Museum by Mr. V. Cary-Elwes, F.S.A. The curator, Mr. Sheppard, has successfully housed the object in its new quarters, where it forms a most welcome addition to the large collection of Lincolnshire antiquities there preserved.

The recent excavations at Avebury, under the direction of Mr. H. St. George Gray, were fully described in two articles in the *Times*, May 21 and June 3. Other recent newspaper antiquarian articles of interest have been: "Prehistoric Paintings in the Caves of Almira," by Mr. St. Chad Boscawen, in the *Globe*, June 2; an illustrated account of the "Discovery of an Eleventh-Century Fresco in Kingsdown Church, Kent, in the *Architect*, May 28; "The Site of Cambodunum," in

Huddersfield Daily Chronicle, June 5; "A Walk Round the Walls of Rome," by Sir H. F. Wilson, in the *Standard*, May 31; "The Homeric Tangle," by Andrew Lang, in the *Morning Post*, June 4; and "Stone Circles on Mendip," in the *Western Daily Press*, June 1.

Lecturing at University College on the work of the British School in Egypt during the last season on May 20, Professor Flinders Petrie said that the work was divided into two portions. During the early part of the season extensive explorations were made in the hitherto unexplored valleys of Qurneh, the country of Thebes, and several most valuable finds were made. One of the most interesting of these was the discovery of an undisturbed tomb of the period of the eleventh dynasty—2500 B.C.—and of a curious Osiris chapel of a King named Sankh-ka-ra. More important was the find of an untouched tomb of the seventeenth dynasty—about 1800 B.C.—the simple furniture of which was very remarkable. Among the objects were a number of vases with a string network of most remarkable fineness, by which they were attached to a carrying-pole, like a milkman's yoke. String bags of wonderful workmanship were also found, and a chair of pretty design with a knotted string seat. The tomb in which the mummy was found was evidently that of some person of importance, for a gold necklace, gold bangles, and a girdle of curious Nubian pattern were found. There was found, also, a small private temple, built by a high-priest named Nebunnef, who associated himself with Rameses II. At the end of one of the waddies leading into the desert was a Moslem sheik's tomb. Near to it were small soul houses, and jars of offerings containing water and food—a curious survival of the ancient customs.

At Memphis the work was directed to the exploration of a large mound over 60 feet in height, and which will take many years to dig out. At a depth of about 10 feet the remains of a large edifice—about 400 feet long by 200 feet broad, with massive walls 15 feet high—was discovered. It proved to be the Palace of Apiries, or the Pharaoh Hophra of the Bible, 590 B.C., who is mentioned by

Jeremiah. It was a large edifice, consisting of many halls or rooms, and two very large quadrangles, as well as servants' quarters, and in these latter were the fireplaces and ovens for cooking the royal dinners. The central hall was a large space about 100 feet square, which had been covered by a cedar-wood roof, supported on columns 50 feet high. A large gateway, built of older material of the time of the twelfth dynasty, was found, the walls of which bore a series of interesting sculptures, representing the installation of the Crown Prince as vice-ruler. During the excavation of the palace very large quantities of scale armour were found, much of it of very fine work, in steel, iron, and bronze, probably borne by the Greek mercenaries of the King, and which had been hastily thrown away. One of the most beautiful finds here was a silver-and-gold rest of a royal palanquin. It was of solid silver, weighing nearly two pounds, and in the centre was a head of the goddess Hathor, with a gold face, and with a bronze wig inlaid with gold and blue—one of the finest works of art ever discovered. The exploration of the Temple of Ptah produced many interesting objects, among them a number of terra-cotta heads of foreigners who had come to Memphis during the Persian rule—Europeans with the curious Spanish matador feature and side whiskers, Karians with their cockscomb hat, as described by Herodotus. Very remarkable were two heads, with very modern turbans and distinctly Afghan features, no doubt Parthian allies of the Persian King. Two temples of Merenptah, the Pharaoh of the Exodus, have been found. The discovery of the palace mound is most important, for no doubt stratified under it are the ruined palaces of many dynasties, perhaps even that of Menes himself.

The annual exhibition will commence on July 5 at University College, and continue open all the month.

Professor Bosanquet, F.S.A., lecturer in classical archaeology at the University, Liverpool, has been conducting, on behalf of the Liverpool Committee of Excavations and Research in Wales and the Marches, in conjunction with Powysland Club, an exploration of the old Roman camp at Caersws, on

the banks of the River Severn. Since 1854 attempts have been made to open up the camp, but little appears to have been done, although the discoveries of Roman ware and other articles pointed unmistakably to lengthy periods of Roman occupation. On this occasion the work is being carried out in a systematic manner, and Professor Bosanquet has had his deep trenches cut through the rampart at the south-east angle. This revealed a huge mound of clay faced by red sandstone, and containing great post-holes, into which were shot young oak-trees, on top of which the watchman's tower was set. Portions of green glass and pottery have been found in the clay. The main road into the camp, leading past the pretorium or quarters of the general, has been laid bare. The roadway is 21 feet wide, and contains several layers of surprisingly hard surface, pointing to years of occupation on the one hand, and the great skill of the Roman road-makers on the other. Much dressed stone has also been found. The camp was the largest of the twenty camps which the Romans established in Wales, and must have housed two cohorts of 600 men.



The Cluny Museum, Paris, has lately acquired a collection of children's toys in bronze or pewter, dating from the fourteenth to the seventeenth centuries. The toys consist of household goods, plates, dishes, goblets, cups, jugs, and knives, spoons, and ladles. Some have a religious significance, representing pilgrims' badges, crosses, and chalices. Others are of a martial nature, soldiers in lead, swords, poignards, sword-hilts and halberds. Then there are symbols of sport, small birds, hunting-horns, whistles, and stirrups. The delights of children five centuries ago, or, indeed, twenty centuries or more ago, were much the same as to-day.



What is believed to have been an Anglo-Saxon burial-ground has been discovered at Driffield, Yorkshire, while workmen were excavating, at a depth of 6 feet, for the foundations of a building. Two skeletons were unearthed, those of a man and an old woman. Mr. J. R. Mortimer, the well-known Yorkshire antiquary, has examined the bones and the

site where they were found, and he believes that the bones are of very great age, and that the site is that of an Anglo-Saxon burial-ground.



Some Seventeenth-Century Schools and Scholars.

BY MRS. CHARLES MARSON

THE ladies of the seventeenth century were not so learned as those of the sixteenth. The Civil War afforded scant opportunity for Cary Gardiner or Abigail Bramston to learn Greek or Latin. Yet the letters and memoirs of the time are full of racy wit and feats of courageous daring, which prove that, whatever seventeenth-century education may have lacked, it produced women whose observation of life was keen, and whose nerves were in such control that they could ride gallantly on the crest of the wave.

There are not as many details about the old boarding-schools as we could wish. Sir John Bramston, in his autobiography, mentions that in 1647 he put his two daughters, Abigail and Mary, to Hackney to school with Mrs. Salmon, and sent his wife's "mayd," Hester Butler, with them. Hester doubtless would be responsible for the "caps and aprons," like to those which Nurse Ebburn supplied to Sir Richard Newdigate's motherless girls, and which he entered in his great ledger when they went to school. Perhaps Mrs. Salmon was a relation of the delightful herbalist Salmon; at any rate, a knowledge of herbs and simples, as well as of cherry marmalade and "pastry, angelots, and other cream cheese," was an essential part of seventeenth-century education. Hackney must have had many associations for the Bramston girls. Their great-grandfather, Dr. Moundford, had been physician to the Lady Arabella Stuart, who spent the first years of her sad life with the Countess of Lenox at Hackney. Lady Arabella was a girl in the latter days of Queen Elizabeth, and her education was more learned than that given in later seventeenth-century days.

When she was twelve, in 1587, her uncle, Charles Cavendish, writes that she supped with Lord Treasurer Burleigh: "He directed his speech to Sir Walter Rawley, greatly in her commendation, as that she hath the French, the Italian, played of instruments, danced, wrought needle-work, and writ very fair." Soon after Queen Elizabeth tells the wife of Chateaufort, the French Ambassador, that Arabella speaks Latin, French, and Italian, very well. These accomplishments are so considerable for a girl of twelve that we are glad to see, in the portrait of Arabella when she was two and a half, that she holds a doll looking like a grand Court lady. After poor "Lady Arbelle" had made her stolen match in 1610 with William Seymour, Dr. Moundford accompanied her on her sad and sick journey in 1611 to closer imprisonment at Barnet, and cared for her life and comfort. When she died in the Tower in 1615, Dr. Moundford met the other doctors at the post-mortem examination.

It is impossible not to feel warmly for the poor Stuart lady who had suffered so from the tyranny of Bess of Hardwick, and who had such a passionate love for her young husband. Her flight from Barnet in man's attire, her ride persevered in through sickness, her capture in mid-Channel after her "marvellous fair white hand" had betrayed her to the seamen—all these and many other adventures endear her to us. Her style as a letter-writer was, however, a wearisome one, and the quaintly-spelt scrawls of Cary Verney are literature in comparison with them. From studying the life of the Lady Arbelle and others, we conclude that, though the education of the seventeenth century declined in learning, it gained in lucidity.

The earliest seventeenth-century school of which we have found a description is "Ladies' Hall," a great boarding-school at Deptford, whose scholars performed a masque to amuse Queen Anne of Denmark in 1617, while James I. was absent in Scotland. The masque was in praise of chastity, and was called "Cupid's Banishment." It was written under the direction of Mr. Ounslo, tutor to Ladies' Hall. Twelve of the girls entered, dressed in white, with necklaces on their heads, and coronets of artificial flowers with "a puff of tinsie" in their midst. Their

chief performance was to dance "Anna Regina" in letters. This must have been a stately and graceful measure, and it was followed by the figures "Jacobus Rex" and "Carolus P." Interest is given to this little festival by the fact that the part of Diana was acted by Master Richard Browne, the heir of Sayes' Court, Deptford, whose daughter married the diarist John Evelyn. It appears probable that the parents of Sir Richard Browne kept the ladies' school. The girls did not only display their dancing, but also their needlework, to the Queen, for they brought her embroideries of acorns for the initial of Anna, and rosemary for that of Regina. Acting in masques and dancing continued an accomplishment of the first importance throughout the seventeenth century, in spite of the Puritans, and even the saintly Margaret Blagge did not refuse to act before the wicked Court of Charles II.

In Wycherley's play of "The Gentleman Dancing-Master," the father of the heroine says: "If she be not married to-morrow she will dance a corant in thrice or twice teaching more, for 'tis but a twelve-month since she came from Hackney School."

Hackney is a most dingy neighbourhood now, but it was sweet and rural then, with the great houses of the Veres, the Zouches, and the Brookes, to give it distinction. Salmon, the old herbalist, used to go rambles in its near neighbourhood to seek the wild-flowers which make his old folios pleasanter than do those foreign tulippas, which, as he often says, "adorn only the gardens of the curious." "Chives or rush-leek," he writes, "I have found in the field going from Cambury House, near Islington, toward the boarded river." Cambury House is marked in an old map of 1701, and a river—boarded or unboarded, who can tell?—flows between it and Hackney. Pepys often took his wife to "take the ayre" at Hackney and eat cream and good cherries. In Lord Brooke's garden there Pepys first saw oranges grow, "and pulled off a little one by stealth and ate it (the man being mighty curious of them). The orange was green and small, and only as big as half my little finger."

We get another glimpse of girls' education in Andrew Marvell's stately poems. He was tutor to Lord Fairfax's daughter Mary, who

was afterwards Duchess of Buckingham. In 1637 General Fairfax married Anne Vere in Hackney Church, from her father's house at Hackney. Marvell writes of her name as carved by the General on the oaks of his Yorkshire seat of Nunappleton:

Vera the nymph that him inspired,
To whom he often here retired,
And on these oaks engraved her name,—
Such wounds alone these woods became.

After King Charles was beheaded in 1649, General Fairfax resigned the command of the Parliamentary army, and retired to Nunappleton, where Marvell taught his twelve-year-old daughter Mary. We have no details of the lessons given by the grave Cambridge satirist. He was reared by his Puritan mother, one of the Yorkshire Peases, in the parsonage of Winestead in Holderness, and afterwards in his father's grammar-school at Hull. Yet the verses of "Upon Appleton House" tell us much:

The young Maria walks to-night:
Hide, trifling youth, thy pleasures slight;
See how loose Nature, in respect
To her, itself doth recollect,
And everything so whist and fine,
Starts forthwith into its *bonne mine*.
The sun himself of her aware,
Seems to descend with greater care,
And men the silent scene assist,
Charmed with the sapphire-winged mist.
Maria such and so doth hush
The world and through the evening rush.
'Tis she that to these gardens gave
That wondrous beauty which they have;
She straightness on the woods bestows;
To her the meadow sweetness owes;
Nothing could make the river be
So crystal pure but only she,
She yet more pure, sweet, straight, and fair
Than gardens, woods, meads, rivers are.
Therefore what first she on them spent,
They gratefully again present;
The meadow carpets where to tread,
The garden flowers to crown her head,
And for a glass the limpid brook,
Where she may all her beauties look;
But, since she would not have them seen,
The wood about her draws a screen.
For she to higher beauties raised,
Disdains to be for lesser praised.
She counts her beauty to converse
In all the languages as hers;
Nor yet in those herself employs,
But for the wisdom, not the noise
Nor yet that wisdom would affect,
But as 'tis Heaven's dialect.

These last two lines are a noble summing up of the best seventeenth-century education, such as we trace in gentle Lady Brilliana Harley; Mary Boyle, afterwards Countess of Warwick; and a group of other friends whose faces shine on old walls through the magic of Vandyke and Peter Lely.

Marvell's stately and curious panegyric suggests the grave cadences of the harp or the theorbo. He ends:

This 'tis to have been from the first
In a domestic Heaven nursed,
Under the discipline severe
Of Fairfax and the starry Vere.

It is sad to think of the latter end of the daughter of the "starry Vere" after she had married George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham. The poet Cowley was best man at the wedding in 1657, and all was hopeful at first, but Buckingham,

Who in the course of one revolving moon
Was chemist, fiddler, statesman, and buffoon,

was an unsuitable husband for Mary Fairfax. Some of Dryden's most brilliant lines sum up his life, and Pope describes his end in lines no less masterly and familiar. Austin Dobson says that he did not die "in the worst inn's worst room," but no stickler for accuracy cavils at

Alas! how changed from him
That life of pleasure, and that soul of whim!

The sordid little streets near Charing Cross—George Street, Villiers Street, Duke Street, and Buckingham Street, formerly connected by Of Lane—record one of his whims. They stand on the site of old York House, which Mary Fairfax brought him, and which he sold. We will think of her rather over her lessons with Marvell at Nunapleton than with Buckingham at York House, and be confident at any rate that his precepts taught her "resolved soul" courage to learn to wield "the weight of its immortal shield."

In the curious autobiography of Mistress Alice Thornton we get another glimpse of early seventeenth-century education. Alice Thornton was born at Kirklington in Yorkshire in 1626. Her father was Christopher Wandesford, who for a short period suc-

ceeded his kinsman, the great Strafford, as Lord Deputy of Ireland. Alice Wandesford was a devout member of the Church of England, and an ardent Royalist, so that hers is rather a different type of education from that of Mary Fairfax. Throughout her life she was unfortunate in meeting with violent accidents, often in unexpected and peaceful paths. In babyhood she runs across the room, holding on to her nurse, and cuts her head open on the threshold, so that she bears a deep scar to death. In her latter years she is nursing a weak chick, as she writes her diary in her parlour, when it pecks at the white of her eye, mistaking it for bread. As the result of this contretemps she was very ill and almost blind for six weeks.

Alice Wandesford was educated in Dublin with her cousins, Lady Anne and Lady Arabella Wentworth, the daughters of the great Lord Strafford. She tells us that she "learnt those qualities with them which her father ordered, namely—the French language, to write and speak the same; singing; dancing; playing on the lute and theorboe; learning such other accomplishments of working silks, gummework, sweatmeats, and other suitable huswifery, as by her Mother's vertuous provision and care she brought her up in what was fit for her quality and her Father's child." Alice Wandesford seems to have practised a primitive kind of gymnastic exercises in the nursery of the Countess of Strafford. She tells us that she had gone with her cousins to dine at Sir Robert Meredith's, when it was proposed that they should swing by the arms for recreation. Lady Strafford approved of this exercise when gently done, "and I had never got noe hurt by it, I beseege God," says Alice. Unfortunately, the young ladies bid one of the pages, called Don de Lan, a French boy, swing the child. She begged him not to do so, but he pushed her from him so violently, with all his force, that she was thrown on the boards with "her chinn bone upward." The bone was put out of place, and a great lump as big as an egg was raised under chin and throat. Here was a policy of "Thorough" indeed, but Alice survived to tell the tale of this and many other hair's-breadth escapes, as from the terrible Irish

Rebellion, and from shell and cannon in the siege of Chester in 1642. One more instance shall suffice to show the courage which became women so well in those perilous days.

In 1644 Alice Wandesford has to go from her home, near Richmond in Yorkshire, to a christening at her only sister's (Lady Danby's), "in safety from the parliament forces," at Middleham Castle, in a garrison under Lord Loftus. Lady Danby was the mother-in-law of Peg Eure, the rebellious daughter who is such an amusing character in the *Verney Papers*. The two rivers of Swale and Ure lie between Richmond and Middleham, and the Swale was in flood. There were great stakes or stopps set up for guides across the stream, but any who missed the causey were irrecoverably lost. Alice is only eighteen years old, but she is very hearty and strong, and she rides on horseback into the swollen stream after her mother's servant. This year she and her party had had to turn suddenly back to Richmond on the day that Cromwell and his Roundheads conquered Rupert and Newcastle's whitecoats on Marston Moor. Even her young brother Kitt had to fly behind his brother on one horse pursued by Scots. Kitt was at school at York, but was "riding to the moore with other boys whiche was going in their simplicity to see the bataile." That great rout had swept all before it, but Alice will not turn now for a swollen river. Deeper and deeper the horse comes in the stream. It can find no bottom. "The poor mair drew up her fore feete, I perceived she did swim, and I gave her the reins and the head with all the help I could. I clasped my hands about her maine and did freely comite myself to my God to do what he pleased with me. And she did by mercy beare up her head, and swim out above half a quarter of a mile crosse that dreadfull river, and by God's great mercy brought me over in safety." Six years later Alice's eldest brother, George Wandesford, was drowned while riding across the Swale.

One part of Alice Thornton's education was not fully perfected. She was not quite obedient as a child. No picture of those days lacks the dreadful adjunct of the small-pox. Alice's little brother John lost his

beauty by it; her playfellow Frank Kelly had his sight eaten out by the same sickness. When her brother John was ill, Alice was forbidden to communicate with him; but she disobeyed, and tied letters round a little dog's neck. The dog cuddled down into the bed, and brought the smallpox back to Alice.

We get a nice peep into a girls' school in Chelsey in the last volume of the *Verney Papers*. Sir Ralph Verney's son Edmund had the sad scourge of a mad wife. It was therefore necessary that little Molly Verney (born 1675) should leave home early. Edmund Verney's servant had no mistress whom he could consult as to little Molly's wardrobe, but had to write to his master in London, "Mis wants a nupper coate," and to discuss with him the respective advantages of "silck, tammy or linen sutes." Molly is only seven when she has a pack of historical cards given her, and the *Whole Duty of Man*, so that the change to Chelsey and other wholesomely idle little girls must have been a good one. When Molly is eight Edmund Verney writes: "To-morrow I intend to carry my girle to schoole after I have showed her Bartholomew Fayre and the Tombs." The little girl no doubt felt very strange at Mrs. Priest's school, but Chelsey was then no London suburb, but a lovely village full of memories of Sir Thomas More, Anne of Cleves, and a hundred others. Many of her father's old friends—Lees, Berties, and Morley, Bishop of Winchester—owned mansions at Chelsey. "I find you have a desire to learn to Jappan," Edmund Verney writes to his little daughter, "and I approve of it, and so I shall of anything that is Good and Virtuous, therefore learn in God's name all Good Things, and I will willingly be at the Charge so farr as I am able—tho' they come from never so farr and looke of an Indian Hue and Odour, for I admire all accomplishments that will render you Considerable and Lovely in the sight of God and Man." To learn to Japan, "a guiney entrance and 40s. for materials" is the necessary expenditure. The poor little Molly was left at thirteen with no parent but her distracted mother, and soon was "mourning hansomly" her only brother. She did not long survive a happy stolen

marriage with a Mr. Keeling, who was a connection of charming Dorothy Osborne of Chicksands.

In reviewing the old schools and home-lessons, the instruction given about simples, home-medicines, and conserves, seems most worthy of commendation. In a sickness, when Alice Thornton is almost in the grip of death, she is able to whisper, like another Aunt Pullet, to my Lady of York, "she laying her eare to my mouth," "Goe into closet,—right hand shelf,—box, powder, syrup of cloves,—give me," and so to save her own life. Sir John Bramston's sisters and daughters make their own medicines and cure the sick poor around them, while Sir Ralph Verney's sisters and friends bequeathed pretty silver nutmeg-graters and other little tools to their best dears. You have only to nod over the pages of the wills on a sunny afternoon to see the low-ceiled still-rooms, the great herbals with their woodcuts of Saracen's consound, with its star-like flowers, and the mossy borders of the past sweet with red damask roses.

As we think of the young girls learning to make cherry marmalade at Hackney and Chelsea, we cannot wonder at the taste of Mr. Samuel Pepys. With a few words from his diary we will bid good-bye to the Bramstons at Hackney, and Alice Thornton's daughter Naly "at Yorke for to learn qualitey":

April 20, 1667.—"To Hackney church. A knight and his lady very civil to me when I came, being Sir George Viner, and his lady in rich jewells, but most in beauty. That which I went chiefly to see was the young ladies of the schools, whereof there is great store very pretty; and also the organ, which is handsome and tunes the psalm and plays with the people; which is mighty pretty, and makes me mighty earnest to have a pair at our church."



Aldingham Mote.

By W. G. COLLINGWOOD, M.A., F.S.A.



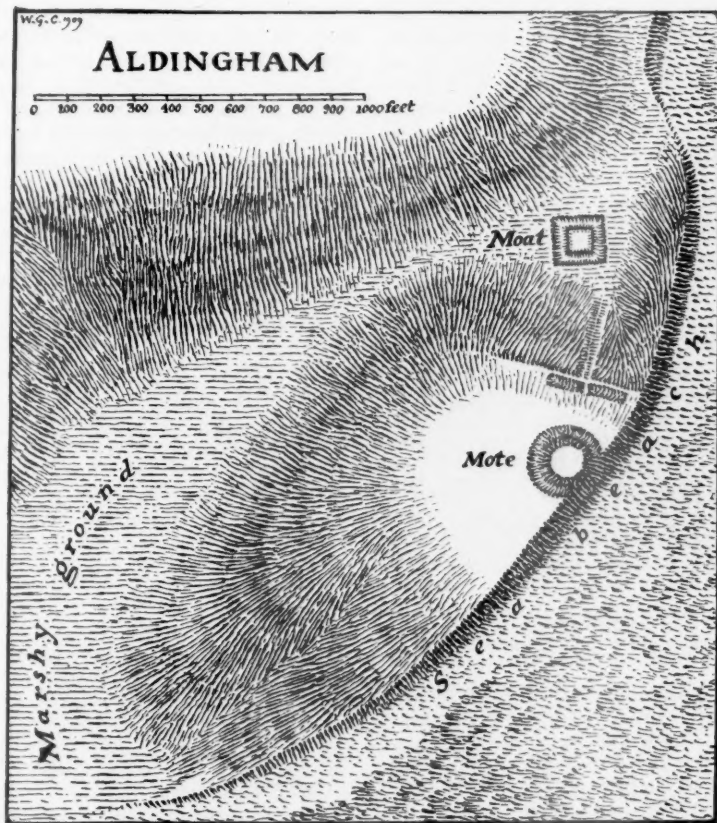
HERE are two objects of antiquity at Aldingham in Furness which may be called (with a difference)

Mote or Moat. One is the Mote-hill (MOTE), so named from the Norman-French *motte*, the word used for a fortified mount, the Anglo-Saxon word *munt*. The word *mota* is also used in Irish for similar fortified mounds, though, according to Dr. Joyce, following O'Donovan and "the best Irish scholars" (as he says), this Irish word is not original Gaelic, but borrowed from the English, or perhaps, we may say, from the Norman. *Mote*, used of a fortified hill, has nothing to do with the Anglo-Saxon *gemôt*, a meeting, seen in *môt-hus* and *môt-stow*, court-house and meeting-place; nor with the Icelandic *mót* (English *moot*), a meeting. It must be obvious to anyone standing on the Mote-hill at Aldingham, that it is the last place which reasonable people would choose for a parliament in the open air. Large numbers could not assemble on the summit, nor would conversation or speeches be easily held on the top of a hill nearly 100 feet above the adjacent sea, where the wind usually blows strongly enough to make hearing difficult. The Norse Vikings, indeed, used some natural or artificial rock or mound as a pulpit in their assemblies; but in Iceland the Lögberg, or Rock of Laws (if I am right in my identification of it at Thingvellir), was a small elevation standing in front of a natural sounding-board of lava precipice, and around it was a natural amphitheatre, in which great crowds could find a hearing-place. In the Isle of Man, the Tynwald Hill is a very small mound in an open field, where the people can hear without much difficulty. But at this mote-hill, and at all the other mote-hills of North Lancashire, Cumberland, and Westmorland, it would be impossible to hold a meeting of great numbers in the usual conditions; and any attempt to derive the name from Anglo-Saxon or Norse, and to make it mean a meeting-place, is useless. It is not a *moot*, but a *mote*.

The other object at Aldingham is the

Moat (MOAT), below to the north. It is a square, or rather slightly rhomboidal, ditch, enclosing a space about 90 feet either way. The ditch has been originally about 38 feet wide at the top, and 20 feet wide at the bottom; its depth must have been 6 or 8 feet, and when it was in use it was no doubt all filled with water. The space in the

seeing here a small example of a well-known type of fortified dwelling. That the house has entirely disappeared is no wonder, if it was of wood; and it must be remembered that early mediæval houses in these parts were usually of wood. Even Furness Abbey was not all built of stone at first, and the local peles and stone castles are not earlier



middle has been heightened by laying on it the earth from the ditch; and there is an area of about 50 feet square in the centre, forming solid ground, upon which a house could be built. When we remember how many mediæval moated granges, moated manors, moated castles, remain in England and abroad—moated for protection, and approached by a bridge—we cannot help

than the end of the thirteenth century. Halls for the residence of great families were built of stone in Furness in the fifteenth century; farmhouses in the seventeenth. But in the twelfth century, and for some time later, the houses were wooden; and wooden houses can disappear so completely as to leave no outward trace.

We may regard this square moat, then, as

the remains of a manor-house of the twelfth or thirteenth century. The outbuildings, stables, and barns, might be outside the moat; and though the space inside seems small, as one looks at it with only natural objects around, still, a very fair-sized house can be built on a square of 50 feet. There was probably a great hall with small chambers opening on either side from it, and used as bedrooms for the chief members of the family, store-rooms, and perhaps kitchen. There still remains a space of 20 feet all round the outside of the house, between it and the edge of the moat; and this may have held the stables, or it may have remained unbuilt upon.

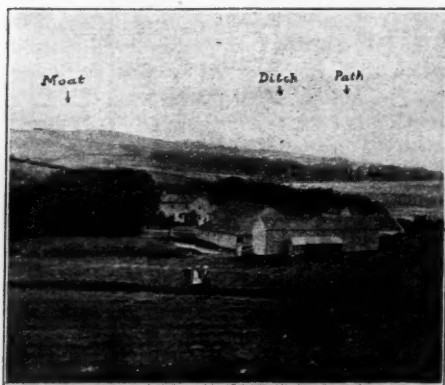


Photo. by the]

[North Lonsdale Field Club.

ALDINGHAM: THE MOAT, LOWER DITCH AND APPROACH, SEEN FROM THE MOTE.

At any rate, this square *moat* at Aldingham appears to be the place where the chief family of the neighbourhood lived. These were, according to tradition, the Flemings, who ultimately removed to Gleaston Castle; but the castle is early fourteenth-century work, and there is no sign that any previous building existed on the site. If there were such a building, and if the Flemings erected it, they may still have lived for a considerable time at Aldingham before making the move. If so, this *moat* was their manor-house.

The fact that this *moat* and the *mote*-hill are close together, and the resemblance of the names, have introduced a confusion which we must clear away before going

farther. The *moat* and the *mote* are two separate things, and they need not be works of the same period, or even of the same set of people. If we have some reason to say that we have stated the meaning of the square moat, we have still to examine the *mote*-hill on its own merits.

There is no doubt that the sea has encroached upon the site, and that once the mound stood entire, upon the top of an isolated hill, near, but not then so abruptly near, the shore. The builders have taken advantage of this hill, and heightened it by digging a ditch round the summit and throwing the earth from it upon the top, making a mound which rises 15 feet above the surrounding surface, and about 25 feet from the bottom of the ditch. The ditch is 15 to 20 feet broad at the bottom; it was not essential to *mote*-hills that the ditch should be a wet one. From the Bayeux Tapestry pictures of *mottes*, we gather that the outer edge of the ditch was stockaded around, so that an enemy trying to climb the stockade and cross the ditch would be for some time exposed to the shot of the people on the top. If he escaped, he had still to climb the mound and to get over another stockade which surrounded the flat summit of the *mote*-hill, upon which the house of the owner was built. For ordinary purposes there was a wooden gangway leading from a door in the lower stockade to one in the upper stockade. The flat top of this *mote*-hill, circular in plan, must have been originally about 100 feet across, affording plenty of space for a wooden house such as we find pictured on the *mottes* of the Bayeux Tapestry. The site was, no doubt, exposed and inclement, but the stockade round the edge of the summit would give some shelter; and to the dwellers in a *motte* comfort was not so much an object as a defensible home. The top of the *mote*-hill is 97 feet above the sea, according to the plan surveyed by Mr. W. B. Kendall, and printed in the Transactions of the Barrow Naturalists' Field Club and in the Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian Society.

Mr. Kendall's plan shows also the line of ditch to be seen on the edge of the hill, between the *mote*-hill and the square moat. This ditch runs for about 250 feet parallel to

a tangent of the circle formed by the mote-hill itself. It is about 18 feet wide at the bottom, and seems to have the remains of a bridge or entrance, by which a path from the north side—the easiest approach—would climb the hill and reach the stronghold. Along the west side of the line of this path can be traced a slight bank or scarp. Mr. H. S. Cowper, F.S.A., in *Archæologia*, liii., describing the place, says: "It is doubtful if the entrance and scarp are ancient"; but this would be the natural line of approach. Mr. Kendall draws a stockade from the gate in the lower ditch to the square moat, and continues it as "Probable stockade" to the seashore. This, however probable, is imaginary.

The line of the lower ditch is carried on westward by another slight scarp, which Mr. Kendall also marks as a stockade, continuing it just above the contour-line of 70 feet as "Probable stockade," and lettering the whole enclosure as "Cattle enclosure." He also inserts a "Probable barrier" between this and the mote-hill, suggesting a complicated system of fortification which includes the square moat and cuts off an irregular space of ground upon the hill and below it, reaching nearly down to the landing-place on the north. This complicated fortification is not characteristic of mote-hills as we see them elsewhere. We have the same ditched mound, and below it a basecourt, usually dyked, and no doubt originally stockaded; but in other known examples the whole plan is simple.

Some light is thrown upon the subject by the description of a mote-hill, curiously connected with this, as being the castle of a branch of the Flemings of Aldingham in the twelfth century. Sir Daniel Fleming, of Coniston and Rydal, writing about 1671, says: "*Beckermot*—writ anciently *Beckermont* [i.e., *bekkjar-mont*, the mount or *motte* of the becks] is placed between Calder Abbey and Egremont [another castle mount; the *motte* of the Ehen, with the Norse genitive in -er, *Egener-mont*, shortened to *Eger-mont* in the *Distributio Cumberlandiæ*]. In this manor is a mount or hill whereon there is yet to be seen the ruins of a notable fort or castle of an oblong square, the dimensions of it are now much less than at first by reason

the ground is shrunk by plowing, yet the length may be discovered to be an hundred yards and the breadth about 85 yards, the ditch is still visible, about twelve yards broad and four yards deep, the main entrance into it has been at the east end of it, there being yet to be seen a deep broad way leading from the high road, there was also an entrance at the west end, opposite to which there is a round artificial hill now called Coney Garth Cop (quere [query] if not from Coning or king) now about twelve yards high, the top is about six yards broad, it seems to have been intended for a keep or watch tower, because a person from thence might have a fair prospect all over that part of the country and the adjoining



Photo. 8y]

[J. F. Curwen, F.S.A.]

ALDINGHAM MOTE FROM THE BEACH BELOW.

The dotted line shows the normal contour of the mound, lost by a landslip.

sea. The inhabitants have a tradition that it was formerly called Carnarvon Castle, it was at the first a British fort probably, for *Caer* in the British language imports a fortified place, *Bec* a little river [in Icelandic], *Cop* or *Mund* a mount, hill or place of defence [in Anglo-Saxon]. The manor is now and ever since the Conquest in the hands of the Flemings. . . . The first of the Flemings that settled here was Sir Richard le Fleming, knight, second son of Michael le Fleming, knight, of Gleaston Castle and Aldingham."

Now, though Sir Daniel's punctuation is scanty, and his inferences from the name inconclusive, his statements are trustworthy,

and borne out by Dr. Parker's plan in *Trans. Cumb. and West. Antiq. Soc.*, N.S., III., p. 215. Carnarvon is probably *Caer-n-ar-mhon* (pronounced *Carnarvon*), which means in Welsh the castle over against Mona, the Isle of Man, just as in Wales the same name describes the castle over against Mona, meaning Anglesey. There was certainly some greater survival of Welsh in Cumbria in the twelfth century than we can trace now; Celtic place-names found in old documents* have quite disappeared to-day, and as the Pennington tympanum shows that Norse was spoken in Furness in the twelfth century, so these lost place-names show that Welsh was then spoken—at least by some—in Cumberland. Consequently we need not assume that the remains described by Sir Daniel were those of a British fort. They tally exactly with the mote-hill and basecourt at Aldingham, and at many other places in the district.

It would take long to describe all these separately, but, as an example, the mote-hill and basecourt at Brampton show the same features. Others in Cumberland exist at Aikton (the de Morvilles' castle), Beaumont, Denton, Holm Cultram, Irthington (two *mottes*), Maryport, and Whitehall. At Kendal, Castlehow (not the Castle hill, but the Monument hill) shows the *motte*, with the flat ground beneath as basecourt, and that at Kirkby Lonsdale Vicarage, on the edge of the cliff overhanging the Lime, is remarkably like Aldingham mote in position. Passing from Westmorland to Lancashire, at Arkholme is another, similarly overhanging the river; that at Gressingham has a strongly defended basecourt, and there is a small example at Melling and a great one at Halton, another at Hornby. Over the Yorkshire border, there is one at Sedbergh, and a very remarkable and perfect example at Burton-in-Lonsdale, which is known to have been the castle of the Mowbrays early in the twelfth century, as one at Irthington was the *caput* of the Manor of Gilsland. In a word, the mote-hill and basecourt formed the usual castle of the early Normans in England.

This explanation, attributing the mote-hill

* For example, Glenscalan, in a twelfth-century charter, appears to be the Coniston Copper-Mines Valley.

at Aldingham to Michael le Fleming the first, and the square moat to his family not very much later, and before the building of any castle at Gleaston, would have been accepted earlier but for one or two circumstances which have tended to throw doubt on the theory.

One of these regards the name Aldingham. We need not ask to-day whether there is anything in Dr. Todd's derivation quoted by West, from *Hald-hing-ham*, "the habitation near hanging stones"; nor Baines' *Eald-ing-ham*, "old meadow pasture"; nor Evans's mixture of British and Saxon, *Alltig-ham*, "the house of the place of ascents";

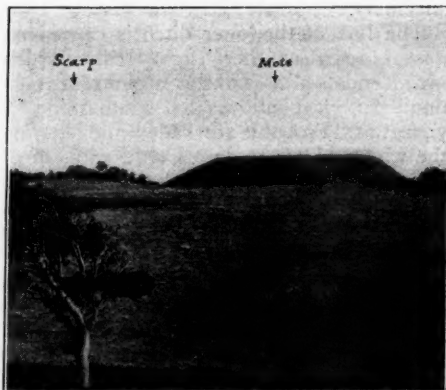


Photo. by the

[North Lonsdale Field Club.

ALDINGHAM: THE MOTE AND SCARP CONTINUING THE LOWER DITCH, SEEN FROM BELOW ON THE NORTH.

nor Dr. Barber's *Althingheimr*, "the place of the assembly." These laborious guesses are valueless, and even if Goadsbarrow means the rock or mound of the Godi or priest, it does not follow that the *mote-hill* was a *moot-hill*. The right way of setting to work in such a matter is by comparison with other instances, forming a series. Names in "-ingham" and "-ington" are often, though by no means always, those of the early Anglo-Saxon family settlements. The family name ended in "-ing," the patronymic form. The Aldings were descendants, it is supposed, of Ald,* the Pennings of Pen, or some such

* Not "the men of old," as Richardson's *History of Furness* impossibly explains it.

name. Aldingham was the home of the Aldings, Pennington the "town," the enclosure or farmstead, of the Pennings.

As there is an earthwork castle at each place, it seemed natural to suppose that the Aldings and the Pennings built those castles. We know that the Anglo-Saxons in the end of King Alfred's reign began to build some sort of earthwork forts, like Alfred's at Athelney; and in the tenth century more forts of the kind were built in Southern England. The Danes also built *borgs*, with a rampart round an enclosure and a hill; but these were not true *mottes*, for the hill does not seem to have been regular and ditched close round, as the Norman *mottes* were. Still, there is a possibility that some mote-hills are merely pre-Norman forts, turned into Norman castles; but the place-name alone does not prove this. At Irthington (a name of the same form) the mote-hill was certainly Norman, though Burton, *borgar-tún*, must have been a fort when the people talked Norse, and called it in their tongue "the enclosure of the fort." But at Irthington and Aldingham the Norman settler probably took the old-established manor, with its cultivated fields and ready-made homestead, as a "going concern," with its ancient name, and built his fort there to protect it. There is no more connection necessarily existing between the name Aldingham and the mote-hill than there is between Ulfar, who founded Ulfars-tún, and Ulverston Railway-station.

The other reason for supposing some of these *mottes* to be earlier than Norman is that relics of an earlier period are sometimes found. At Burton-in-Lonsdale, Mr. H. M. White discovered a flint arrowhead, a bone needle, and a Roman coin. These showed that the site had been inhabited long previously, or used for burials; but it does not imply that the Stone Age savages or the Roman legionaries built the castle of the early Norman Mowbrays.

Dr. Barber, in *Furness and Cartmel Notes* (p. 103), says of Aldingham mote-hill: "By the direction of the late Colonel Braddyll, of Conishead Priory, a small shaft was sunk down the centre of the hill from the top, and portions of human bones were brought to light, after which they were replaced and

the opening filled up." Chancellor Ferguson took this to be the same attempt at exploration which was described in a letter from the Rev. T. Tolming, formerly of Coniston, to Mr. Tosh, in which he said that more than forty years earlier [than the date of the Chancellor's paper, 1887] Mr. Gwilym and the writer dug for one day into the mound, and found a "sacrificial altar," "a pipe made of very quaint tiles which crossed it," bones that had been burnt, a boar's tusk, and a bit of metal. This may have been an interment in a cist, perhaps with urns, made long before the *motte* was constructed. In York, Roman burials have been found in digging the foundations of modern houses. At Helgafell in Iceland, so the saga says, the church was unwittingly built over a witch's grave. In Scotland, vikings were buried in the crumbling ruins of prehistoric brochs. In mediæval Piel Castle a Bronze Age weapon was built into the wall. The finding of remains from one age in the midst of remains of another is the commonest of experiences. In excavating Swinside circle, the only relic found was a Lancaster half-penny of the eighteenth century. One might make a long list of such instances, in which either a stray object of later times occurred in an early structure, or some deposit of earlier times was unearthed in a late building. There are many prehistoric burials in Furness—some still, perhaps, to find—distinguished by no sign above-ground; and on the hill-top turned into a *motte* by Michael le Fleming it would seem that, hundreds of years before, savages had buried their dead.

West's editor, Close, also relates that in his day (before 1822) the farmer at Aldingham Hall told him, "When the road which passes by the house was first made in its present situation, two very thick earthenware vessels, containing bones of infants, or of very small human subjects, were discovered, a little to the west of the adjoining house called Colt-park; and that in a field contiguous to the same place a third pot was found in planting potatoes. As these pots were never shown to any antiquarian," Close continues, "it is impossible to ascertain whether they were ancient urns or only vessels of modern pottery, in which, as

was supposed by those who found them, the bodies of murdered infants had been concealed by two women of abandoned characters who, many years before, lived at a house now totally demolished. It is much to be regretted (*sic*), however, that the nature of these remains was not more clearly ascertained; if they were ancient, they might probably have thrown some light upon the origin of the works which we have mentioned. The pots are said to have been extremely thick, and formed of very friable materials; they were short cylindrical vessels about one foot in diameter. The writer is inclined to believe they were more ancient than was supposed."

This was Mr. Close's opinion, and he may have been right; but even so, a prehistoric interment has nothing to do with the case. It only shows that at Aldingham we have a most interesting centre of very ancient history. Bronze Age folk lived here and buried their dead; we may even hope that more patient and skilful excavation will some day tell us the truth about the mysterious remains in the heart of the mote-hill. Anglian settlers came and farmed here, and called it "home"; we have no actual relics, but the name is sufficient. Vikings certainly visited the place, and a descendant of a Norse settler, as we know by his name, Ernulf or Ærnulf, held it at the time of Domesday. Then Michael of Flanders, le Fleming, may have built the *motte*, the only sort of castle he knew, with a basecourt beneath it to keep his farming stock from pillage. His family later found the hill-top an uncomfortable perch, and, leaving it for emergencies such as a raid by land or sea, gave themselves more pleasant quarters during peaceable times in the moated manor-house below. Still later they or their successors, the Harringtons, moved to Gleaston. Under Elizabeth the old Hall at Aldingham was built, and under Victoria the new Hall. So runs the round of life from age to age.



Hacombe Chapel.

BY FREDERICK CARTWRIGHT.

STANDING on high ground in South Devon, where the mighty ridges rush down in numerous folds to meet the broad placid estuary of the Teign, the tiny Chapel of Hacombe rests embowered in trees. The casual wayfarer, plodding through the typical Devonshire lanes which are so numerous in this quarter, would hardly suspect the existence of what may be termed a unique structure. If such a one be an antiquarian following his favourite bent, he would hardly forgive himself for discovering, too late, that he had missed by a few hundred yards what is really a gem of its kind.

Hacombe itself is a mere hamlet, for a farmhouse and a handful of cottages comprise the place, which still owns allegiance to the great house in the park hard by. This mansion, the ancient home of the Careys or Carewes, is not particularly prepossessing, and one passes it by without a sigh, most of it, at any rate, having been erected in Georgian periods. The gardens, however, with their pretty cascades, are worth notice. However, the interest of a great house does not always lie in the style of architecture, but more often in the lives of those who have inhabited it.

In Domesday Book can be found a record of the original holders of the manor. "Terra Baldwini, vicecomitis Hacome, terra Willelmi Chievre Hacome," sufficiently attests the hoary age of the family. Through intermarriage the estate passed to the L'Ercedekynes, and, finally, the union of Joan Courtenay with Sir Nicholas Carewe, five hundred years ago, gave the latter noble house possession, which its descendants still proudly hold. The manor has never been sold, and long may its present possessors continue there!

Hacombe is one of the smallest parishes in England, but retains privileges quite out of proportion to its size and importance. No civil or military officer is supposed to have any right to take proceedings, though it is doubtful whether this privilege could be upheld. The incumbent may wear lawn

sleeves and sit next to the Bishop, while his chapel is subject only to the visitation of the Primate. The parish, too, is not included in any hundred.

The chapel stands inside the park, close to the house, and one may obtain the keys for the trouble of asking. The external appearance of the tiny building is by no means impressive, a cross leaning against the wall being the only object to draw attention.

However, on the stout oak door the remains of several horseshoes should be noted, for they have a history. Originally they were four in number, but the corroding touch of time has worn them down to a fraction of their original state. These horseshoes were nailed there many years ago by a Carewe of Haccombe, who had won a notable wager with a scion of the Champernownes, another Devonshire family. The two men had a friendly contest as to which should swim his horse the farther into Torbay. Carewe won the wager, and, in addition, had the satisfaction of saving his rival's life during the venture. In memory of the day the winner nailed his horse's shoes on the chapel door. An account of the feat is recorded on a card inside the building, but the date of the occurrence is omitted.

Let us now enter the building, which has a chancel, nave, and north aisle, and was dedicated to St. Blaise in 1328, along with the burial-ground and two altars. The main part is thus nearly six hundred years old; parts of it, however, especially the pillars, must be even more ancient. The south window contains some delightful old glass, of fourteenth-century work, and carrying the Haccombe arms, argent three bendlets sable. The left-hand panes depict the Annunciation; those on the right are defaced to a great extent. Two Bishops may also be discerned, one of whom is St. Paul. Near the pulpit is a small window of ancient make portraying St. John and our Lord's baptism in the Jordan. But this window, as in the case aforementioned, has suffered greatly through the ravages of age, and the several figures are but faintly seen.

One walks on beautiful tiles, which are still as bright as new. They bear many quaint devices, as well as the various family arms. The Haccombe bendlets, the Carewe

lions, the Royal Arms of England, and the Fleur de Lys of France can easily be distinguished among many. But the tombs and brasses are the glory of Haccombe.

They form a wonderful array, a veritable history in stone, appealing to the imagination in a wonderful manner. That of the valiant crusader, Sir Stephen de Haccombe, in complete chain armour, is the oldest, and opposite him, in a niche, lies his wife, Margaret. A splendid brass to Sir Nicholas Carewe rests in the chancel, and shows him in full armour, with a Latin inscription at his feet. This tells us that he passed away in 1469, during the reign of Edward IV. A niche in the aisle contains the grave of Robert de Pyl, clerk, and on it is a cross of the fourteenth century. He was probably incumbent of the parish.

Under a lofty tomb are Sir Hugh Courtenay and Philippa, his wife, while a tiny monument at their side commemorates in a pathetic way the death of their son Edward, who died a youth at Oxford. This also marks the transition of the estates from the Courtenays to the Carewes, for Joan Courtenay, the surviving child, married Sir Nicholas Carewe.

A goodly number of brasses, which commemorate the family from mediæval times to the present, form a most interesting series, and they will more than repay examination, representing as they do, in ordered sequence, a lengthy line of Carewes without a break. To deal fully with these would require many pages of space. In conning the indented lines on tomb and brass one is forced to connect the lives of the subjects with the history of the period in which each passed his existence—in other words, the history of England might be said to lie at our feet.

Regretfully the spot is left, and we reflect on the brave men and the times in which they lived. What great deeds they did for their fatherland! How shrewdly they struck for the country they loved so well! Unconsciously each contributed his share to the building up of Church and State, and now "their souls are with the Saints, we trust."



Four Centuries of Legislation on Birds.

By W. G. CLARKE.

(Concluded from p. 210.)

AN Act was passed in 1603-04 (1 James, cap. 27) "for the better execution of the intent and meaninge of former Statutes made againste shooting in Gunnes, and for the preservation of the Game of Phesantes and Partridges, and againste the destroyinge of Hares with Harepipes, and traceinge Hares in the Snowe." This set forth that forasmuch as there were Acts which imposed forfeitures upon "such as should with any Gunnes, Nets, Crossebowes, or other Instruments or Engines spoile or distroy the Game of Phesants, Partridges, Hearne (Hérons), Mallarde, and such-like, and upon such as kill or destroy Hares with Harepipes, Cordes, or other Engines, or should kill any Hares by tracinge and coursinge them with Dogges in the Snow," nevertheless the laws had been outraged by the vulgar sort and men of small work who made a living thereby and could not pay the penalties. It was therefore enacted "that all and everie person and persons which from and after the firste day of Auguste next following shall shoote at, kill or destroy with any Gunne, Crossebow, Stonebow, or Longbow, any Phesant, Partridge, House-Dove, or Pigeon, Hearne, Mallarde, Ducke, Teale, Wigeon, Grouse, Heathcocke, Moregame, or any such Foule, or any Hare, or shall kill with settinge Dogs or nets or with any instruments, or shall take the egges of any Phesant, Partridge, or Swanne out of the nests, or break, spoil or destroy the same in the nest, and the offences being proved, offenders shall be committed to the common gaol for three months, unless they pay to the Churchwardens for the poor of the parish, 20s. for every Pheasant, etc., or such foul, and for every egg of Phesant, Partridge or Swan, or the month after commitment shall with two sureties be bound in the sum of £20 a piece not to again commit any offences under the Act. Any person after the 1st of August selling or buying should forfeit 10s. for every partridge, and 20s. for pheasants, half to the person suing, and half

to the poor of the parish in which the offence should be committed." It was, however, provided that qualified persons (with £10 per annum freehold, etc., or £200 personalty), or duly authorized servants might "take Phesants and Partridges in the Daytyme onelie with Nets in and upon his and their owne, or his and theire Masters Free-Warren Mannor and Freehold, or on any parte of them, betwixe the Feaste of Saint Michael the Archangel, and the Feaste of the Birthe of our Lorde God yeerelie." Every person keeping a hawk or hawks, and licensed at the Quarter Session to shoot "Haile shot in Hand Guns or Birding Peece at Crowe, Chough, Pie, Rooke, Ringdove, Jey, or smaller Birdes for Hawkes meate onelie, to shoote and kill Hawkes meate according to the said License, and shall be bound at the Quarter Session in the sum of £20 not to shoot Foule or Game prohibited by this Lawe, and not within 600 paces of any Hernerie, 100 paces of any Pigeon House, or anywhere that he or his Master is not licensed." This Act was to last till the first session of the next Parliament.

An Act to prevent the spoil of corn and grain by untimely hawking, and for the better preservation of "fesants" and partridges, was passed in 1609-10 (7 James I., cap. 11). This stated that the statute (1 James I., cap. 27) was evaded by unseasonable hawking, and therefore enacted that all persons who "shall kill any Fesant or Partridge with any kinde of Hawke or Hawkes or Dogges between the 1st of July and the last day of August shall be imprisoned unless they pay 40s. for every hawking and 20s. for every pheasant or partridge killed." Paragraph 5 of Statute 1 James I., cap. 27, as to taking birds with nets, was repealed, but repeated with the qualifications made much more stringent. The penalty for killing pheasants or partridges with setting dogs or nets was three months or 20s., per head, and constables, etc., might by warrant of the justices search and seize dogs and nets. This Act was to last until the end of the next session of Parliament. By 21 James I., cap. 28, cap. 27 was continued, and 25 Henry VIII., cap. 11, which was repealed by 3 and 4 Edward VI., cap. 7, was revived and continued.

In 22 and 23 Charles II., an Act (cap. 25)

was passed "for the better preservation of the game, and for securing Warrens not inclosed, and the severall Fishings of this Realme." This stated that "whereas diverse disorderly persons laying aside their lawfull Trades and Employments doe betake themselves to the stealing, takeing, and killing of Conies, Hares, Pheasants, Partridges, and other Game intended to be preserved by former Lawes with Guns, Dogs, Tramells, Lowbells, Hayes, and other Netts, Snares, Harepipes, and other Engines to the great damage of this Realme and prejudice of Noblemen, Gentlemen, and Lords of Mannours, and other Owners of Warrens," it was enacted that all lords of manors not under the degree of esquires might appoint gamekeepers, who might seize all such "Gunns, Bowes, Grayhounds, Setting-dogs, Lurchers, or other Dogs to kill Hares or Conies, Ferretts, Tramells, Lowbells, Hayes" (nets by which burrows were enclosed), "or other Netts, Harepipes, Snares, or other Engines for the takeing and killing of Conyes, Hares, Pheasants, Partridges, or other Game." Gamekeepers authorized by a warrant from a justice of peace might search in the day-time houses, outhouses, or other places of persons suspected, and seize the nets, etc., for the use of the lord of the manor, or otherwise cut them in pieces. No person not having lands or tenements or other estate or his wife's of the clear yearly value of £100 per annum for the term of his life, or at least ninety-nine years' lease of the clear yearly value of £150, other than the son and heir-apparent of an esquire or person of higher degree, and the owners and keepers of forests, parks, chases, or warrens, was allowed to have guns, "cony-doggs," "ginns," and the other things recited above.

In 1692, an Act (4 William and Mary, cap. 23) was passed "for the more easie discoverie and conviction of such as shall destroy the Game of this Kingdome." It was stated that offenders against the laws afterwards betook themselves to robberies, burglaries, and like offences, and neglected their lawful employments. All Acts not repealed thereby were enforced. A constable by warrant from a justice might search houses of suspected persons, and if any "Hare, Partridge, Pheasant, Pidgeon, Fish, Fowle,

or other Game" should be found, the offender should be carried before a justice of the peace, and if convicted, should pay not less than 5s., and not more than 20s., half of which should go to the informer, and half to the poor of the parish. For want of distress, offenders should be committed to the house of correction for not more than a month, and not less than ten days, there to be whipped and kept to hard labour. Unqualified persons having dogs or instruments for taking game were subject to the same penalties. Keepers and gamekeepers might resist offenders in the night-time. There could be no certiorari on conviction except the party convicted gave £50 security to pay the costs. "Whereas great mischiefs doe ensue by inferiour Tradesmen, Apprentices, and other dissolute persons neglecting their Trades and Employments, who follow Hunting, Fishing, and other Game to the ruine of themselves and damage of their Neighbours," for remedy it was enacted that any such person who should presume to hunt, hawk, fish, or fowl, unless in company with a master duly qualified by law, should be subject to the penalties of this Act, and might be prosecuted for trespass. Provided that for the better preserving the "red and black Game of Grouse commonly called Heath Cocks or Heath Polts," no person should between February 2 and June 24 burn any "Grig, Ling, Heath, Furz, Gosse, or Ferne." The offender was to be committed to the house of correction for not less than ten days or more than a month, to be whipped and kept to hard labour.

An Act (6 Anne, cap. 16) was passed in 1706 "for the better preservation of Game." Previous laws were found not sufficient "by reason of the multitude of Higlar and other Chapmen who give great Encouragement to idle loose persons to neglect their lawful Employments to follow and destroy the same." All previous laws were to remain in force. It was also enacted that if any "Higlar, Chapman, Carrier, Innkeeper, Victualler, or Alehouse keeper" should after May 1, 1707, have in his possession any game, except in the hands of a carrier sent by properly qualified persons, he should be carried before a justice and forfeit £5 for

every "Hare, Pheasant, Partridge, Moor Heath Game, or Grouse." Half of the penalty was to go to the informer, and half to the poor of the parish. In default of distress the offender was to be committed for three months for the first offence and four months after, and give £50 security for certiorari. Persons destroying, selling, or buying game, and informing against the higgler, etc., were to be discharged of all pains and penalties. Unqualified persons keeping dogs were to be fined £5. Justices of the Peace might within their own manors take away game, dogs, nets, etc., from unqualified persons. They could empower a gamekeeper to kill game on their own lands, but any selling game without their employer's knowledge were to be sent to the house of correction for three months. The Act was to remain in force for three years.

In 1710 (9 Anne, cap. 27) an Act was passed for making the previous one perpetual and more effectual. Instead of the lord of a manor appointing several gamekeepers therein with power to kill the game, only one for one manor should be appointed, and the name should from time to time be entered with the Clerk of the Peace without fee, a certificate to be granted by the clerk on payment of 1s. Any gamekeeper or other person not so qualified selling or exposing for sale "any Hare, Pheasant, Partridge, Moor Heath Game, or Grouse" was to be punished as in the previous Act for higgler, etc. Game found in the possession of unqualified persons should be deemed exposed for sale. Any persons killing game in the night were to be liable to the same forfeitures. The Act continued: "And whereas very greate Number of Wild Fowl of several kinds are destroyed by the pernicious Practice of driving and taking them with Hayes, Tunnells, and other Nets in the Fens, Lakes, and broad Waters where Fowl resort in the molting Time, and that at a Season of the Year when the Fowl are Sick and molting, their feathers and the Flesh unsavoury and unwholesome to the Prejudice of those that buy them, and to the great Damage and Decay of the Breed of Wild Fowl," it was further enacted that "if any Person or Persons whatsoever between the First Day of July and the First Day of September as they shall yearly happen shall

by Hayes, Tunnells, or other Nets drive and take any Wild Duck, Teal, Widgeon, or any other Fowl commonly reputed Water Fowl in any of the Fens, Lakes, broad Waters or other Places of resort for Wild Fowl in the molting season"; if convicted should for every fowl forfeit 5s., half to the informer and half to the poor of the parish where the offence is committed, and for want of distress shall be committed to the house of correction for not exceeding one month nor less than fourteen days, there to be whipped and kept to hard labour, and the justice should order such "Hayes, Nets, or Tunnells" to be destroyed.

During the next century Acts for the preservation of game-birds tended to maintain and even increase the severity of the penalties imposed upon offenders, but in the main these were only imposed on the landless class. Landowners allowed each other far more freedom than at present. It was the custom for guests to "shoot their way over" from one country-house to another, or from the country houses to the fashionable race-meetings, and officers in the army appear to have made this a practice when changing quarters from one garrison town to another. These matters, however, both chronologically and otherwise, are rather outside the scope of my article.



The Architecture of the Renaissance in Italy.*

THE late Mr. Anderson's work on Renaissance architecture has long held its place on the shelves of both student and amateur. The nucleus of the book as first published in 1896 consisted of lectures delivered by the author at the Glasgow School of Art. Mr. Anderson specially visited Italy when preparing these lectures, and in his original

* *The Architecture of the Renaissance in Italy.* By William J. Anderson. Fourth edition, revised and enlarged; 70 plates, and 110 illustrations in the text. London: B. T. Batsford, 1909. Large 8vo. pp. xx, 196. Price 12s. 6d. net.

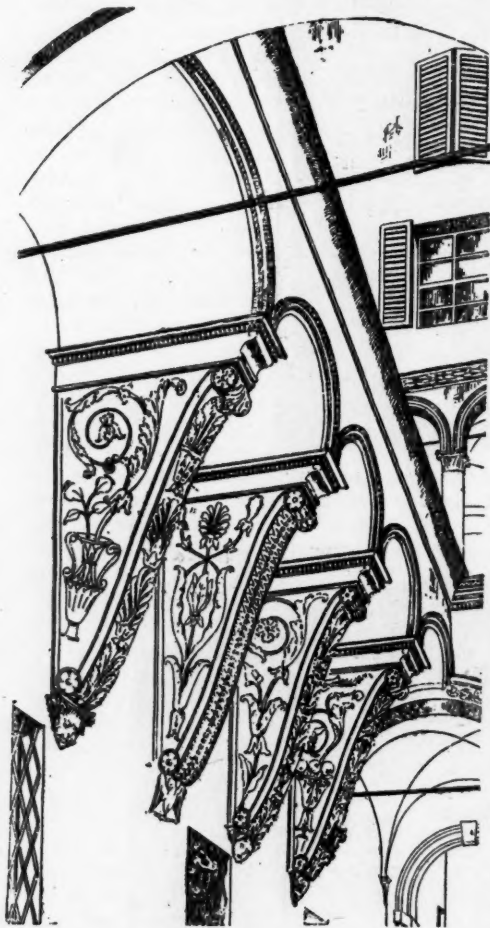


DOORWAY OF OLD SACRISTY, CERTOSA DI PAVIA.
(Scale $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to 1 foot)



PALAZZO MASSIMI, ROME.

preface he points out that his principal aim was to present a view of the whole course of the Renaissance in architecture in Italy, and to distinguish its different phases in a way suited to the needs of the average English-speaking student of architecture.



CORBELS IN THE CORTILE OF THE PALAZZO FAVA, BOLOGNA.

The high place which was at once accorded to the book in architectural literature sufficiently showed how successfully Mr. Anderson had performed the task he had set himself.

When the second edition appeared in

1898 considerable alterations and extensive additions were made. So thorough was the work of revision that very little change was made in the third edition, although one feature was added—the chart of the principal Renaissance buildings in Italy—which has been of great use, not only to the stay-at-home student, but to the traveller, who was thus helped to examine the various works and buildings in the principal centres with an approach to chronological order. This chart, we are glad to see, has been retained in the present edition; it fills pp. 174 to 185. The six localities, under which the buildings are arranged in chronological order, are Lombardy; Rome; Romagna, the Marshes, etc.; Venetia; Genoa; Naples.

Mr. Anderson died prematurely in 1900, greatly to the loss of architectural literature; for he possessed not only the knowledge and skill of a practical architect, but an unusual power of adequately describing architectural constructions. He was a marked example of combined literary and technical skill. Unfortunately, he left no material for further extension of his book, nor any indication of his wishes with regard to such possible extension. Hence, Mr. Arthur Stratton, who has ably supervised the preparation of this fourth edition, has made but slight alteration in the text. "Having regard," he says, "to the scope of the work, and to the fact that every page is stamped with the author's individuality, "it has not been thought desirable to alter or enlarge the subject-matter to any great extent; but some corrections have been made, and several passages referring to entirely new illustrations, especially in the later chapters, have been added."

There can be no doubt whatever as to the wisdom of the course that has been pursued. The additional illustrations not only increase the attractiveness and usefulness of the book for all who refer to it; but both the new photographs and the many measured drawings added greatly enhance the value of the work from the student's point of view. The collotype plates, which are considerably increased in number, are fine examples of the most satisfactory process of photographic reproduction. Delicacy and truthfulness

mark every plate. Where all are beautiful it is difficult to make a selection; but as examples of wonderfully perfect rendering of detail we may mention two—viz., the plate of the lower part of the pulpit in the Church of Santa Croce, Florence, opposite page 32; and the organ in the Chiesa del' Ospedale, Siena, opposite p. 123. Besides the seventy plates there are more than a hundred illustrations in the text. Of these we are courteously permitted to reproduce three of the smaller examples, just as specimens of a most important feature of the book. The first shows the doorway of the old sacristy, in the wonderful Certosa di Pavia, "the most magnificent monastery in the world." The scale is $\frac{1}{8}$ inch to 1 foot. The doorway was by Amadea, a Lombard sculptor-architect of the early Renaissance period. "Like the Certosa itself," says Mr. Anderson, "the doorway is only beautiful up to a certain level, and falls away after that is reached. The splayed ingoing, with its continuous cap, most charmingly sculptured, is a pleasing variation of the Florentine treatment. The workmanship on the lower part of this doorway, like that of the façade, is magnificent, and the delicacy of the carving unrivalled. The cresting over the door pediment is suggestive of goldsmith influence, and if it be considered along with the crowning ornament of the windows of the façade and their candelabra shafts, some idea will be formed of the closeness with which these Lombard craftsmen were following the *motifs* of metal" (p. 55).

The second illustration is a fine example of work marking the culmination of the period at Rome. Visitors to Rome will recognize it at once as the Palazzo Massimi alle Colonne. It is not very large, but is "a library of the architecture of the period." Mr. Anderson's analysis (pp. 99 to 104) of the architectural treasures of this remarkable building is a good example of his lucid style of description and exposition. Our third example shows a different but very effective method of illustration. It reveals admirably the decorative designs on the huge corbels in the cortile of the Palazzo Fava, Bologna.

A list of selected books and an adequate index complete the volume, which, it is hardly necessary to add, is well printed and

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handsomely produced. In this abundantly illustrated new edition, on which both Mr. Arthur Stratton and Mr. Batsford, the publisher, have evidently bestowed much appreciative attention, Anderson's fine book should gain a host of fresh readers and owners.

H. P.



Monumental Brasses in the City of London.

By ANDREW OLIVER.

(Concluded from p. 145.)

VI. HOLY TRINITY, MINORIES.

1596.—Constantia Lucy.

The engraved lines of the effigy are now entirely obliterated. The form of the brass shows the Queen of Scots' headdress, the full ruff round the neck, and the high-shouldered dress of that date.

Over the head is this inscription:

✠ CONSTANTIA LUCY D. THOMAE,
LUCY JUNIOR.

And underneath is the following:

NASCIMEN ET MORIMUR NÔ EXORABILE
FATUM. VITA FUGAX FRAGILIS LVBRICA VANA
BREVIS. OCYVS IN CAMPIS FLOS FORMOS-
SISSIMVS. ARET OPTIMA PRAETERE UNT DETE-
RINA MANENT RAPTA IMMATURA FATO CON-
STANTIA LUCY. NUNC JACET ET QUONDAM
LUCIDA LUCE CARET. ANTE ANNOS CONSTANS
HUMILIS MAUSUETA MODESTA.

DISCERIS ET PAPHIA MEMBRA ODITA MANU
IN VERE AETATIS PERSENSIT FIGURA
BRUMAE
SIC SIC ORAE PROPERE PRAECOQUA POMA
CADUNT.

VII. ST. MARTIN, LUDGATE.

1586.—Thomas Beri. Quadrate plate with merchant's mark.

On south wall.

The brass of Thomas Beri, formerly in the church of St. Mary Magdalene, Old Fish Street, from which it was rescued both at the time of the Great Fire, and also from that of December 2, 1886, when the church was

2 L

totally destroyed, consists of a brass plate having the figure of Beri at the left side, with the date 1586 over the head, and the merchant mark underneath the feet. The lines on the brass are arranged so as to form an acrostic by reading the first letter of each word in every line upwards, beginning at the third line from the bottom.

In god the lord put all your trust
 Repent your former wicked waies
 Elizabeth our Queene moste iuste,
 Blesse her v lordē in al her days.
 So lord encrease good counsellers
 And preachers off his holie worde.
 Wtlike off all papistes deaters
 O lord cut them off with thy sworde
 Now smale swerē the gifte mai be
 Thanke god for him who gave it thee.
 All penie loves to All povere
 foulkes
 Geve everie sabbthe day for aye.*

VIII. ST. OLAVE, HART STREET.

(1) 1512.—Sir Richard Haddon (effigy lost), two wives, two sons, three daughters, five shields of arms and labels, two of which are mutilated; a plate, one label and marginal inscription lost. Mural, south aisle.

The figure of Sir Richard, which is now lost, was turned towards the wife on the right side of the slab. From her mouth proceeded a scroll, now lost. The scrolls over the children are mutilated. Midway between the scroll placed over Sir Richard's head and the shield at the top of the slab was a brass plate, which is now lost. On either side of the matrix of the brass plate are two shields, and there are two others placed above them.

The wives are dressed in a similar fashion. The diamond-shaped headdress, with its long lappets, a band round the neck to which a pendant or brooch is attached. Sleeves, with deeply furred gauntlets, and a girdle,

* In the parish of St. Mary Magdalene, Old Fish Street, owing to the action of the Charity Commissioners in appropriating the amount left, this charity has ceased.

The charity is still given away in Walton Parish, Liverpool, where there is a similar brass to this. Bootle Parish receiving one-half. The money is expended as follows: $\frac{1}{2}$ in provisions; $\frac{1}{2}$ in medical relief; $\frac{1}{2}$ in clothing.

and a broad belt round the waist, which in the case of the wife on the right ends in an ornamented pendant, and is fastened by three buttons or studs. In the other the belt is simply secured by a buckle, and the end falls on the ground. Both the figures are shown kneeling at a small prayer-desk, with a rosary laid on the top. The two boys' figures, placed in front of the right-hand figure, have their names, William and John, at the feet on a small scroll. They are dressed in long gowns, with a fur collar, and deep-hanging cuffs. The daughters, who are placed by the other wife, wear long plain lappets and long hair. The dress has gauntlet cuffs, and falls to the feet. Underneath are the names, Margaret, Anne, and Rosa.

Sir Richard was Sheriff in the year 1496, and Lord Mayor 1506. ("1512. Sir William Coppinger was Lord Mayor for the first part, and Richard Haddon for the rest."—STOW.)

The shields of arms are as follows in the centre of the slab:

1. A shield bearing, "*A man's leg couped at the thigh,*" Haddon, surmounted by helmet, mantling and crest, *a man's leg couped in the middle of the thigh in armour proper, garnished and spurred or, embowed at the knee, the foot upwards, the toe pointing to the dexter side.*

On the left the Merchants of the Staple of Calais.

2. *Barry nebule of six argent and azure on a chief gules, a Lion of England.*

3. Norland.

Argent, on a chevron between three lions rampant sable. The two in chief respecting each other, as many besants.

4. On the right the Mercers Company.

Gules a demi-virgin, her head dishevelled, vested, and crowned or, issuing from an orle of clouds, proper.

5. *Quarterly of four.*

(i) *5 roundels and a chief.*

(ii) *A chevron ermine between three birds' claws.*

(iii) *Barry of six.*

(iv) *A chief dancettee.*

(2) 1584.—John Orgone and wife, inscription and scrolls and merchant's mark. Mural, south aisle.

John Orgone is in a long furred gown with

false sleeves open in front, and showing an under-dress. The wife wears a "Paris" head, the gown puffed at the shoulders, and showing ruffs at the throat and wrists. Between the figures there is placed a wool-pack on which is a merchant's mark and the initials of the deceased, I. O. Cut on the stone slab beneath the wool-pack are these words: "In God is my whole Trust, I. O., 1584." Then in brass: "John Orgone and Ellyn, his wife," and these lines beneath:

As I was so be ye
as I am you shall be
That I gave that I have
That I spent that I had
Thus I ende all my coste
That I lef-fe that I lose.

Over the figures are two scrolls bearing over the man these words: "Tearne to dye"; "As ye waye to life."

(3) 1566.—Inscription to Thomas Morley, east wall of north aisle.

Man by lyinge down in his bedde to rest
Signifieth laid in his grave by suggeste
He man by sleepinge in his couche by
nighte
Betokeneth the corps in grave without
spirite
And by risinge againe from rest and
sleeppe
Betokeneth resurrection of bodie and
soule to meete
When atropos divideth the bodie and
soule a sonder
the one to earth the other to heavn
without encombe
God grante us his grace to be readie to
passe
At the hower of death with him in
spirite to solace
That we may have or eares attente to
heare ye trompes sound
Saying Arise ye dedde and come to the
doome
To the blessed joyful and to the cursed
veh and woe
And to the electe heavn and to the
reprobate inferno

My Thomas Morley gentellman and
clarke of ye Quenes maiesties Store-

house of depforde and one of ye officers
of ye Quenes maie Mavye deceased ye
20 day of July 1566.

(4) 1605.—George Schrarder, two shields
and two inscriptions.

ORTV PRAECLARVS, CVRIENS ILLVSTRIOR ARTE
EFFICIER PATRIAM DESERIT ISTE SVAM
DISCENDI STVDIO VARIAS TRANSIVERAT ORAS
HEV TANDEM FEBRIENS ANGLIA FINIT ITER
NOBILITAS, VIRTVS, PIETAS, DOCTRINA
BEARVNT
SCHRADERVM SIVIS PERGERE PLVRA SCIES.

GEORGIVS SCHRADERVS BRVNSVICAE AÑO
1580 MENSE FEBRVA EX NOBILI FAMILIA
PATRE AVTORE SCHRADERO ACO SILIIS SECRE-
TISSIMIS ILLVSTRISSIMORVM DVCVM BRVNSW
ET LVNEB MATRE CATHARINA AVECHTELT
NATVS IN VERA DEI NOTITIA EDVCATVS POST-
QVAM MAXIMAM GERMANIAE PARTEM TOTAM
GALLIAM BRABANT FLAND VIDISSET IN
ANGLIAM SE RECEPIT INDE DONUM VT REDIRET
FEBR VERO CORREPTVS PLACIDE IN DOMINO
OBDORMIVIT 3 OCTOB: ANNO SALVTIS 1605
AETATIS SVAE 24 ET HOC IN TVMULO
REQVIESIT.

A shield bearing "a lion's head crowned,"
for Schrarder surmounted by helmet mantling
and crest, a lion's head crowned. Beneath
the shield on a scroll "SCHARDER."

A shield bearing on a bend 3 cinquefoils.
Beneath the shield on a scroll "VON
WECKTELT."

(5) N.D. Andreas Riccard. Achieve-
ment of arms on same plate. South aisle.

Hic jacet Andreas Riccard Eques Auratus
Vir Amplios Lector
Vade in Septentrionale in hujus Sacra oedis
Partem
Et Augustum illud Monumentum
Ad istius Perpetuum Memoriam Erectum
Tuearis

Argent, a chevron sable, in the dexter chief
quarter a cinquefoil gules, surmounted by
helmet, mantling, and crest, a man's head
couped at the shoulders proper, for Riccard,
also Riccard impaling "a saltire cross," and
Riccard impaling Bateman. "Three estoilles
issuing from as many crescents."

Nos. 4 and 5 were removed from All
Hallows Staining Church.

Inscriptions from Lambes Chapel, formerly situated in Monkswell Street, Cripple-gate.

(6) Henry Weldon 1595.

Henry Weldon second Sonne of Raphe Weldon of Swanscombe in Kent Esquire & Elizabeth his Wyffe aged vii yeres was buried the xxv of March Anno 1595. *Eliz. 37.*

(7) 1609.—Inscription and shield of arms to Katherine Best:

KATHERINE HINDE, DAUGHTER OF NICHOLAS BEST OF GRAYES INN ESQUIRE DECEASED Y^E XXXTH DAYE OF AUGUSTE 1609 BEING OF THE AGE OF XX YERES & ONE MONETH AND LVETH HERE BY HER SISTER ELLENOR.

Over the inscription an oval plate engraved with a lozenge, bearing *per pale a lion rampant, crowned.*

IX. ST. PETER, CORNHILL.

BEE IT KNOWN TO ALL MEN THAT IN THE YEARE OF OUR LORD GOD 179, LUCIUS THE FIRST CHRISTIAN KING OF THIS LAND THEN CALLED BRITAINNE, FOUNDED Y^E FIRST CHURCH IN LONDON, THAT IS TO SAY Y CHURCH OF ST. PETER VPON CORNHILL, AND HEE FOUNDED THERE AN ARCHBISHOPS SEE, AND MADE THAT CHURCH Y^E METROPOLITANE AND CHIEFE CHURCH OF THIS KINGDOM AND SO IT ENDURED Y^E SPACE OF 400 YEARES, AND MORE, VNTO THE COMING OF ST. AUSTIN, THE APOSTLE OF ENGLAND, THE WHICH WAS SENT UNTO THIS LAND BY ST. GREGORIE, Y^E DOCTOR OF Y^E CHURCH IN THE TIME OF KING ETHELBERT, AND THEN WAS THE ARCHBISHOPS SEE, AND PALL, REMOVED FROM Y^E AFORESAID CHURCH OF ST. PETER UPON CORNHILL UNTO DOWBERNIA, THAT NOW IS CALLED CANTERBURY, & THERE IT REMAINETH TO THIS DAY, AND MILLETA MONKE, WHICH CAME INTO THIS LAND WITH ST. AUSTIN, HE WAS MADE THE FIRST BISHOP OF LONDON, AND HIS SEE WAS MADE IN PAULS CHURCH, AND THIS LUCIUS KING WAS THE FIRST FOUNDER OF ST. PETERS CHURCH, UPON CORNHILL & HEE REIGNED KING IN THIS LAND AFTER BRVTE 1245 YEARES AND IN THE YEARE OF OUR LORD GOD, 124 LUCIUS WAS CROWNED KING AND THE YEARES OF HIS REIGNE WERE 77 YEARES AND HEE WAS BURIED AFTER SOME CHRONICLES AT LONDON AND AFTER SOME

CHRONICLES HEE WAS BURIED AT GLOUCESTER IN THAT PLACE WHERE Y^E ORDER OF ST. FRANCIS STANDETH NOW.

X. HOSPITAL OF ST. CATHERINE, REGENT'S PARK, FORMERLY IN THE HOSPITAL OF ST. KATHARINE BY THE TOWER.

1595.—William Cuttinge.

The man's effigy shows a long cloak, with puffed and slashed sleeve, a ruff is worn round the neck.

The wife is in a broad-hooped dress, with high padded shoulders, on the front of which an elaborately embroidered pattern is worked, a deep ruff is round the neck, and upon the head a wide-brimmed hat.

The figures are placed kneeling sideways; a double fald-stool with prayer-book placed upon it, and covered with a cloth bearing the inscription:

HE DECEASED
Y^E 4TH DAYE
OF MARCH 1599
AETATIS SUAE L

At the top in the centre is placed a shield with these arms: "*Upon a chevron three mascles between as many martlets,*" surmounted by a helmet, mantling and crest "*a goat's head horned.*" Underneath the figures is this inscription:

HERE DEAD IN PART WHOSE BEST PART NEVER
DIETH
A BENEFACITOR WILLIAM CUTTINGE LYETH
NOT DEADE IF GOOD DEEDS COULD KEEP MEN
ALIVE
NOR ALL DEAD SINCE GOOD DEEDES DOE MEN
REVIVE
GONVILE AND KAIES HIS GOOD DEEDS MAIE
RECORD
AND WILL NO DOUBT HIM PRAISE THEREFORE
AFFORDE
SAINTE KATRINSELLE NEER LONDON CAN IT
TELL
GOLDSMYTHES AND MARCHAUNT TAYLERS
KNOWE IT WELL
TWO COUNTRY TOWNES HIS CIVIL BOUNTY
BLEST
EAST DERHAM AND NORTON FITZWARREN
WEST
NONE DID HE THEM THIS TABLE CAN VNFOLD
THE WORLDE HIS FAME THIS EARTH HIS EARTH
DOTH HOLD.

At the top of the stone there is placed a shield bearing "*Four staves raguly in saltire, within a bordure bezante*"; surmounted by helmet, mantling and a crest, "*a dexter gauntlet grasping a broken spear.*"

On the left side is this inscription :

THIS WAS DONE
ATTE YE CHARGE
OF WM. BABLOKE.

And on the right side :

GOULDSMITH
ONE OF HIS
EXECUTORS.

XI. THE GUILDHALL MUSEUM.

Palimpsest.—The upper half of a shield, late sixteenth century, bearing "*a chevron engrailed with two leopards' faces in chief and a label of three points,*" impaling a quartered coat, the first quarter bearing "*per pale seven barrulets counterchanged,*" and the second, "*three lions rampant.*"

On the reverse side a portion of a late fifteenth or early sixteenth century inscription :

*Civis et
or ei qui quidem Rica
is Septembris Anno
uorum acaba ppicietd.*

(2) Corner plate of an inscription bearing "*A Bend cotised between six lions rampant within an orle of eagles displayed.*"

(3) A shield bearing "*a bend cotised.*"



At the Sign of the Owl.



THE second part for 1909 of *Book Prices Current*, published by subscription at £1 5s. 6d. per annum, has duly appeared, and covers the sales from December last to April 6 of the present year. It is a thick part, and will be found as useful and as interesting as its many predecessors. It includes several special collections. On February 1, for instance, Messrs Sotheby sold the chess

library of the late M. Prédi, of Paris. The collection was pretty extensive, but a large number of books and periodicals were sold in "parcels," while others realized but small sums. Mr. Slater, in *Book Prices Current*, pp. 267-270, performs the useful task of reporting some of the books which were sold in "parcels," and the prices of all the books of the highest class sold singly. At pp. 249-253 will be found recorded the sale of a considerable number of works relating to Freemasonry. In February was sold an extensive collection of tracts and pamphlets of the sixteenth and two following centuries, including a large number of Civil War items. Many high prices are here chronicled for Civil War newspapers. A private offer of £1,000 for the whole series of tracts and pamphlets was refused. They were offered for sale in separate collections as catalogued, and realized £1,345.

The most important sale of the period covered by this part was that, on March 24 and three following days, of the second portion (Randle Holme to the end) of the library of the late Lord Amherst of Hackney. The 580 lots realized £14,519 12s. Many of the chief items are here recorded. Among them I notice the *editio princeps* (1465) of Lactantius—the first book printed in Italy, and the second book for which Greek type was cast—which went to Mr. Quaritch for £350; the earliest edition of Livy in German (1505), noteworthy for its woodcuts and for its reference to Gutenberg, Fust, and the elder Schöffer as the inventors of printing (£13 10s.); and an *Ordinal*, printed by Richard Grafton, 1549, King Edward VI.'s own copy, which fetched £205. These items are taken almost at random. Among English books there were a First Folio Shakespeare (£800); Sir Kenelm Digby's copy of Spenser's *Faerie Queen* (1617), with his autograph signature on the title, and an epitaph on the poet, also in his hand, on a fly-leaf (£16), and many other items of interest. The miscellaneous collections offered a wide range of books. The whole part is indeed a rich bibliographical feast.

The *Times* of May 17 contained a long and very interesting article on a Nubian

manuscript book, once in a library of a church or a monastery near Edfu in Upper Egypt, which has lately been acquired by the Trustees of the British Museum. "The book," says the article, "is written in Greek characters, to which are added a number of signs—most of them familiar to students of Coptic—to express sounds which cannot be represented by Greek letters. It is clear that the language used is identical with that contained in two fragments of books preserved in the Royal Library at Berlin, and there is good reason for believing that it is akin to the old Nubian or Nuba language. Unfortunately, the language of the book is itself unknown, and though there is reason to hope that, little by little, portions of it may be elucidated, and that eventually it may be fully translated, it is certain that at present no translation of the text can be made."

* * *

The contents, however, appear to be Christian in character, and among them is pretty certainly an account of the life and martyrdom of St. Mena, of Phrygia, who was beheaded about A.D. 307. "The book," says the *Times*, "which is 6½ inches long and 4 inches wide, contains eighteen vellum pages, all perfect, except that the blank portion at the bottom of the last page has been cut away—probably for the purpose of writing a letter. The text is complete. The writing is in vegetable ink—sometimes black and sometimes red—and is quite clear and distinct after the lapse of more than a thousand years. The edges of the vellum are much worm-eaten, and some of the pages are slightly stained. The front portion of the cover, which is of skin, has been injured by fire; the back portion has disappeared entirely. Altogether, it is a noteworthy addition to the collection at the British Museum, and students of Egyptian history will be glad to know that the Trustees have decided to publish the volume in facsimile, with an introduction describing the rise, development, and decay of Christianity in the Northern Sudan."

* * *

Several interesting book announcements may be mentioned here. Specially important will be the full description of the *Excava-*

tions at the Glastonbury Lake Village, 1892-1907, which is to be issued privately by the Glastonbury Antiquarian Society. The work, which will be written by Mr. Arthur Bulleid and Mr. St. George Gray, with an introductory chapter by Dr. Robert Munro, and reports by Dr. Boyd Dawkins and others, will probably consist of two royal quarto volumes, to be issued separately, with seventy-five or more full-page plates, many illustrations in the text, and a folding plan on canvas. The second volume will include an index to the whole work, which will be issued after the style of General Pitt-Rivers's *Excavations in Cranborne Chase*—a model, as every archæologist knows, of scientific care and accuracy. The price is not expected to exceed two guineas. Full prospectuses can be obtained from Mr. St. George Gray, Taunton Castle.

* * *

The late Mr. G. E. Cokayne's *Complete Peerage*, which is an authoritative and, indeed, indispensable book of reference, has long been out of print. A new edition is in preparation, edited by the Hon. Vicary Gibbs, with the assistance of Dr. Horace Round and other specialists. The work, which will be comprised in twelve volumes, to be sold in sets only, will be issued by the St. Catherine Press, Limited, of 8, York Buildings, Adelphi—a guarantee of typographical excellence.

* * *

The Civil War in Dorset, 1642-1660, by Mr. A. R. Bayley, is being published by subscription. Many transcripts from the Clarendon and Tanner manuscripts will be included, and Edward Drake's *Diary of the Siege of Lyme* will be printed in full. Interesting matter is, in fact, abundant, and the volume is due to the suggestion of Professor Firth, who has given assistance in the plan of it, and authorities to be consulted. Subscribers' names should be sent to Messrs. Barnicott and Pearce, the Wessex Press, Taunton, or Mr. B. H. Blackwell, Broad Street, Oxford.

* * *

Messrs Longman will shortly publish *Historical Letters and Memoirs of Scottish Catholics*, 1625-1793, by Father Forbes-Leith, who has discovered a number of hitherto inedited manuscripts of importance in the Stonyhurst,

Blairs, and other Catholic archives, including the reports of the chaplains to the Highlanders who fought under Montrose. Another book of interest in a different way will be a work on *Admiralty House, Whitehall*, by Mr. C. E. Pascoe, author of *No. 10 Downing Street*. The history of the house, the official residence for 200 years of the First Lord of the Admiralty, is not so well known as it should be. That history may be traced back to the famous Duke of Buckingham, of Charles I.'s time, "Lord High Admiral of England, Keeper of the Narrow Seas." The house is full of fine old furniture, pictures, and portraits, and in these respects is even more interesting than its more famous contemporary, the Prime Minister's official residence.

Sussex has been the subject of more than one good book in recent years. Besides the volumes already issued of the *Victoria History*, Mr. E. V. Lucas and Mr. Brabant have both done it justice; and now the Methuens announce *The Spirit of the Downs*, by Arthur Beckett, with twenty illustrations in colour by Stanley Inchbold. To the lover of the Sussex downland, a country instinct with a spirit and a charm hard to communicate but in their way unrivalled, the list of promised illustrations and of chapter headings is decidedly appetizing.

In connection with the latest publication of the Manorial Society, noticed on p. 272 of this issue of the *Antiquary*, I may note that Part III. of the Society's *Lists of Manor Court Rolls in Private Hands* is being prepared for the press. Part I. is now out of print, and a second edition will be printed in due course, which will give, as in Part III. and subsequent parts, the names of lords and stewards of the various manors named. The Society will also issue *Kentish Manors and Tenures: a Scheme for their Delimitation*, by Mr. H. W. Knocker, with a preface by Mr. Atherley Jones, M.P. A card index of all references to manors and manorial deeds and documents contained in the reports of the Historical Manuscripts Commission is in course of preparation, and will be printed, in parts, for purpose of reference. This work has never before been attempted, and it is

believed that it will prove of great value to all interested in manorial literature, and also to genealogists.

Two pages, printed on parchment, of the oldest printed Latin Bible have been discovered in the library at Linz, the capital of Upper Austria. The pages served as cover for a book printed in 1522 at Bâle. They belong to the Bible printed at Mainz in 1462 by Gutenberg's former assistant, Fust, with the help of Schöffer, copies of which are excessively rare.

The Trustees of the British Museum have just issued *A Guide to the Egyptian Collections of the British Museum*. It is, however, far more than that, being, in fact, a concise handbook to Egyptian history and archaeology. The plan which has been adopted by the author, Dr. E. A. W. Budge, is to give a series of chapters dealing with every branch of Egypt's interesting story. Geography, people, language, with a clear account of the decipherment of the hieroglyphics, burial customs from prehistoric to Christian times, marriage customs, and social life, are well described.

An especially interesting section is that devoted to literature, in which we have a most detailed account of the various inscriptions and papyri, and a lucid exposition of the great Book of the Dead, illustrated by facsimiles of many of the best examples in the national collection. The art section is lavishly illustrated, and contains many beautiful examples little known hitherto to visitors to the Museum. The section of secular literature is attractive, and gives a short abstract of many important Egyptian works, the maxims of Ptah-hetep, the Egyptian Lord Chesterfield, to his son; the "Hymn in Praise of Learning," which schoolboys were made to copy; also extracts from medical and magical works. The sections devoted to history are naturally the longest—but there is a complete résumé of the chief events.

The Mayor of Lichfield announces that in connection with the bicentenary of the birth of Dr. Samuel Johnson it is proposed to hold

an exhibition of Johnsonian manuscripts, books, portraits, pictures, relics, etc., at Lichfield, in September next. To make the exhibition as representative and reminiscent as possible, it has been resolved to allow books, papers, and articles to be sent, either on loan or sale. All goods will be adequately insured, and the utmost care exercised to prevent damage and to return them in safety to their owners. All communications should be addressed to the Town Clerk, Guildhall, Lichfield.

BIBLIOTHECARY.



Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

No. 3 of the Manorial Society's Publications is "*A Manor and Court Baron*," printed from the manuscript in the Harleian Collection (No. 6714) in the British Museum. The manuscript is of a date about the end of the sixteenth century, and, as Mr. J. Samuel Green well remarks in the preface, its interest "lies in the fact that it embodies the then accepted views of the institutions of which it treats—views which in many instances have been modified by subsequent research. Its value lies in the fact that to support the views it puts forth it gives numerous references to authorities now recognized as standard authorities on the subject." The manuscript has been edited for the press by Mr. Nathaniel Hone, a well-known authority on all matters pertaining to the manor and manorial history. The little book is well printed on good paper, and in its grey boards, with buff linen back, makes a pleasant appearance.

We have received the new part of the *Journal* of the Royal Institution of Cornwall, vol. xvii., part 3. It strikes us as containing some unusually interesting papers. Mr. Campbell Dodgson writes briefly on a picture, illustrated by a fine plate, by Lucas Cranach, which is to be seen in the Truro Museum. Two papers worth noting are—one by Mr. Otho Peter, on "The Collegiate Church of St. Stephen, Launceston," in which its documentary history is carefully calendared; and the other, a series of extracts, throwing many sidelights on local and national history, civil and ecclesiastical, from the "Churchwardens' Accounts of Camborne," by Mr. Thurstan Peter. In 1728 the Camborne folk, in "expence at the King's Coronation," spent the magnificent sum of 2s. The churchwardens' spelling of place-names was occasionally eccentric. In 1691 the Isle of Wight figures as "Aile a weight." A little later are found

"Wilshear" and "Sumagsheare"—the latter presumably Somersetshire! Among the other contents are Dr. Richard Pearce's presidential address, and accounts of the annual meeting and the annual excursion, the latter illustrated by two excellent photographic plates of the silver oar and mace which form part of the municipal regalia of Lostwithiel.

The new part of the *Journal* of the Friends' Historical Society contains much documentary illustration of early Quaker history, including papers on the "Somerby Estate," described as the chief endowed property of the Quarterly meeting of Leicester and Rutland; the Reckless Family—Fox mentions John Reckless in his graphic account of his visit to Nottingham in 1649; early financial statements; and an unpublished letter of Margaret Fox, 1684-5. The illustrations are photographic reproductions of an indenture for sale of property by John Reckless to Friends in 1678, and of a drawing by Mr. A. S. Buxton of the Old Guildhall and Prison, Nottingham.

Vol. xxxix., part 1, of the *Journal* of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland contains, besides Dr. Cochrane's presidential address, a paper of special archæological interest on "Some Early Monuments in the Glen of Aberlow," by Mr. Henry S. Crawford; "Dundrum Castle, Co. Down," and "Notes on some Co. Limerick Castles," both by Mr. G. H. Orpen; "The Desmonds' Castle at Newcastle Oconyll, Co. Limerick," by Mr. T. J. Westropp; "Loughmoe Castle and its Legends," by the Rev. St. John Seymour; and an Ulster eighteenth-century Presbyterian marriage register, introduced by the Rev. W. T. Latimer. The part is, as usual, well and freely illustrated.

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—May 13.—Dr. C. H. Read, President, in the chair.—Mr. Philip Norman, Treasurer, read a paper describing the later vicissitudes of the London Steelyard. He pointed out that the history of the Hanseatic merchants in London by no means ended when, on July 25, 1598, they were turned out of the Steelyard by order of Queen Elizabeth, and the Lord Mayor and Customs officials took possession of it. During the next few years it was used as a storehouse for the navy, but in 1606 King James I. gave it back to its previous owners. From that date onwards during many years attempts were made—sometimes by private individuals, sometimes on the part of the English Government—to impugn the title to the property, the Germans in their turn defending themselves with skill and vigour. They weathered the troubles of the Civil War, and their accounts show that during the Commonwealth they had dealings with Thurloe, Milton (then Latin Secretary to the Government), and other leading men. Always anxious to be on good terms with the winning side, they took part in the festivities at the Restoration. The Great Fire almost completely destroyed the buildings of the Steelyard, but, mainly through the efforts of the then housemaster, Jacob Jacobsen,

and his brother, they were re-erected. After this the Jacobsens were left for years in almost undisturbed management of the property. In the eighteenth century, however, serious difficulties having arisen between their nephews who succeeded them and the Hanse League in Germany, legal proceedings were taken in the English courts, the case being finally decided in 1748, when the Hanse towns were ordered to pay the Jacobsen family £3,000 in settlement of all claims. This gave the League undisputed possession, and their title was never again called in question. During the early part of last century the Steelyard was ably administered by Patrick and his son James Colquhoun. The son of the latter, Sir Patrick Colquhoun, diplomatist, author, and oarsman, was in 1840 appointed Hanse agent, to conclude commercial treaties with Turkey, Greece, and Persia. The conditions of riverside property having altogether changed through the advent and development of railways, the Steelyard estate was, on April 4th, 1853, sold by the then remaining Hanse towns—namely, Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg—to Mr. Charles Morrison of London and Mr. John Pemberton Heywood, a banker of Liverpool, who resold it shortly afterwards. The buildings were pulled down in the autumn of 1863, and on May 11, 1865, the fee simple of the whole estate passed into the hands of the South-Eastern Railway Company. Cannon Street Railway Station covers approximately the whole of the site.—*Athenæum*, May 29.

Professor A. H. Sayce, D.D., read a paper on "Discoveries in the Ancient Kingdom of Ethiopia" at the meeting of the SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY on June 9.

The annual meeting of the CHESTER ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held on May 25. The treasurer's statement, which showed that a considerable deficit would be carried forward, was not so satisfactory as the report of the Society's activity during the preceding year. Among the additions to the Society's museum were a Palæolithic stone-axe (the first of its kind found in Cheshire), and some Roman relics, found by the National Telephone Company in excavating upon the site of a new exchange near the Pepper Gate, Chester. In the course of these excavations the foundations of the Roman wall and fosse were disclosed.

Mr. W. B. Redfern lectured to the CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on May 17, on "Ancient Footgear"—a subject on which he is an expert authority, and which he illustrated both by lantern slides and by an exhibition of ancient and historic boots and shoes from his own extensive collection.

At the meeting of the NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES on May 26, Mr. F. W. Dendy presiding, Mr. R. Coltman Clephan, F.S.A., exhibited five rare and beautiful ancient glass bottles, recently acquired, and also a large quantity of ancient beads. Mr. Clephan said, that the Egyptians of prehistoric times were in all probability acquainted with the principle of glass-making was shown by the finding

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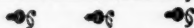
at Abydos of part of a large globular vase of vitreous green glaze of the age of Menes, the first King of the so-called First Dynasty, who reigned over United Egypt about 5500 B.C. The name of the King himself was inscribed on the vase in purple glaze. The sepulchres of Egypt furnished pictures of what looked like glass-blowing, and glass bottles of an early period in the history of Ancient Egypt had been found in the country. There were remains of ancient glass works in the Delta as well as in Upper Egypt. The bottles were handed round for inspection, and very beautiful examples they were. Greek art, Mr. Clephan continued, though essentially European in character, owed much to Egyptian influence, and not a little to the mythology of the country as well, for almost all the leading Greek deities or principles had their prototypes on the immense roll of Egyptian divinities, of which some 2,200 names had been found. The use of beads, Mr. Clephan pointed out, went far back into prehistoric times. In reply to a question as to how far he had been able to trace the presence of glass in Rome, Mr. Clephan said he was inclined to think that most of the glass of the first century of our era was practically Egyptian.

The annual meeting of the SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held at Shrewsbury on June 5, Mr. Beville Stanier, M.P., in the chair. The Rev. Prebendary Auden presented the annual report of the council, which stated that the restoration of the tower of the Abbey Church, Shrewsbury, had been brought to a successful conclusion. Attention had been lately called to the interesting Norman chapel, now in ruins, situate at Malmslee. The Society had already assisted in its protection, but there was now an idea on the part of the parochial authorities to restore it completely, so that it might be used for divine worship. If this idea was carried out the work would deserve widespread encouragement. Allusion was made to the generous encouragement given to the work of the society by Sir Offley Wakeman.

The annual meeting of the NORFOLK ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held on June 8, at the Church House in East Dereham. After the business part of the proceedings and luncheon, the members visited the parish church under the guidance of Mr. W. M. Barton. East Dereham is celebrated for the convent which was founded there, A.D. 650, by Withburga, daughter of Anna, King of East Anglia, of which she was first prioress. The nunnery was subject to the abbey founded by Etheldreda, daughter of King Anna, in the Isle of Ely; but being destroyed by the Danes, its church was made parochial in 791. St. Withburga was first buried in the churchyard at the west end of the church, where a chapel was erected over her tomb; but her body being found uncorrupted in 798, was taken up and re-interred in the body of the church, where it remained until 974, when the monks of Ely carried off the relics and enshrined them at the east end of Ely Cathedral. A spring of water, said to have medicinal properties, now flows in the ruins of the tomb, which has been enclosed with railings, and the space has been laid

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out with flower-beds. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is built in the cruciform plan, and comprises nave, aisles, south porch, transepts, large chancel, and a fine central tower, with double arcaded triforium. The church contains characteristics of the Norman, Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular periods. Adjoining the transepts are the Chapels of St. John the Baptist and St. Thomas of Canterbury. The south porch is very fine, and was built by Roger and Margaret Boton (whose names are inscribed thereon) in the time of Henry VII. One of the most beautiful features in the church is the font, which was erected in 1468. It is octagonal in form, is richly carved, and is an excellent example of the Norfolk fonts. There is also a curious antique Flemish chest, in which are kept the parochial records. The figures upon it represent the cardinal virtues; the centre panel represents the nativity. The lock, which is of far earlier date than the chest, is hidden by a figure of our Saviour bound with cords. In the churchyard is a large bell-tower (containing a fine peal of eight bells), erected in the sixteenth century.

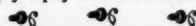


BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—*May 26.*—Mr. Bernard Roth, Vice-President, in the chair.—In a paper "On the Alphabets used on English Coins," Mr. L. A. Lawrence reviewed the Roman, Runic, Hiberno-Saxon, and mediæval Gothic alphabets, and explained many instances of unusual forms of letters, and some of unusual grouping of capitals and minuscules. He also estimated the value of irregularities as criteria when classifying different issues. Ligature, reversal, super-ornamentation, and other characteristics of different periods were considered, and interesting cases of revival of old forms after centuries of disuse were pointed out.—Mr. Alfred Chitty, of Melbourne, Australia, furnished a report on "The Australian Gold Coins struck at the Sydney, Melbourne, and Perth Mints," since their establishment in 1855, 1872, and 1899 respectively. In this report authoritative statement in detail of dates and numbers issued are incorporated.—Mr. Nehemiah Vreeland, of Paterson, in the State of New Jersey, contributed a description of "Wampum," the shell money used by the Indians of North America, and by the Dutch and English settlers in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The method of collection and manufacture, the great variety, the folk-lore, the legal symbolism, and the relative value of wampum at different periods, were described, and the lecture was elucidated by photographs of thirteen specimens dating from colonial and prehistoric times.



The **BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY** held their spring meeting in the Gloucester Vale on June 8. Among the places visited were Standish, Moreton Valence, Frampton, and Leonard Stanley. Moreton Valence derives the latter part of its name from its owners in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries—William and Audomar de Valence, Earls of Pembroke. The church, said Canon Bazeley in his notes, consists of a Norman chancel and nave, a fifteenth-century south aisle or chapel, extending the whole length of the church,

and a Perpendicular western tower. In the north wall of the chancel there is a narrow, oblong, semi-circular-headed window, which is a relic of the Norman church in its original condition. The most interesting feature of the church is the tympanum—a semi-circular stone, with which the head of the arch of a Norman portal is filled. It represents the Archangel Michael piercing the head of a dragon with a spear which he holds in his right hand, while in his left he holds a convex shield or buckler such as was used in the twelfth century. A hand is seen above the dragon head, pointing upwards. The windows of the south aisle or chapel are all Perpendicular and of the usual late type, but the arcade between the nave and the aisle, and the arch which leads into the aisle from the chancel, are unlike anything which Canon Bazeley remembers in Gloucestershire, except at Chipping Campden. The octagonal piers, quirked capitals, and moulded arches are deeply grooved or fluted, and they remind him of the fan-shaped épauillères, or elbow armour, worn by knights and squires at the Battle of Tewkesbury in 1471. To the west of the church is a deep moat, with a circular bank inside and a square bank externally. Here, tradition says, was the castle of the De Valences. At a distance of 100 yards or more is an outer rampart, which looks as though at one time it was continued round the church and churchyard. It is considered probable that the patron and builder of the church was Walter Fitz Roger, nephew and heir of Durandus, or Walter's son, the famous Milo Fitz Walter. They were both Viscounts of Gloucester, the former in 1101-1131, and the latter in 1131-1143. Canon Bazeley adds that the church and parish deserve most careful examination and research, and would amply repay the time and labour required.



A party of the members of the **BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY** visited the Leeds Parish Church in May. The present structure is, of course, comparatively modern and of little interest to antiquaries; but it was the interesting contents of the church which attracted the visitors rather than the building itself, especially the ancient Saxon cross, which, in a very interesting and ingenious manner, has been proved by Bishop Browne and other antiquaries to be one of the two monuments erected over the grave of King Onlaf Godfreyson, who was King of Northumbria, and who was slain about the year 941. The Hook memorial, the Manston Knight, and the Thoresby monument also attracted attention.



On June 3 the members of the **EAST HERTS ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY** made an excursion to Hexton and Pirton. Hexton Church was largely rebuilt in 1824, except the tower. Mr. E. E. Squires read some notes upon the fabric which has several features of interest, including a fifteenth-century roof, an image-bracket in the chancel, the Bury pew with fireplace, and a pre-Reformation bell. Ravensburgh Castle was next visited, and Mr. G. Aylott read a paper illustrated by a plan and sketches. It is reported to be a Danish earthwork, but is probably of British construction, and was occupied successively by Romans, Saxons, and Danes. It consists of a

semi-artificial mound standing upon the northern extremity of an irregular ellipse about fourteen acres in extent, surrounded by a rampart and ditch. Access was almost impracticable on the south and west sides, and upon the east, where it is less precipitous, it was secured by an additional entrenchment. The entrance was through a narrow, natural gorge on the north, protected by the castle above and strengthened by a triple vallum. After lunch Pirton Grange, an ancient half-timbered house, and High Down were visited. High Down was erected between 1599 and 1613 by Thomas Docwra upon the site of an earlier house. It has been but little altered, and is a perfect example of an Elizabethan homestead complete with courtyard and outbuildings. Its gable ends, twisted chimneys, and windows with stone mullions, render it one of the most picturesque houses in the district. Miss Ellen Pollard described the house and gave its history.

The members of the BRIGHTON AND HOVE ARCHÆOLOGICAL CLUB made an excursion to Cissbury on June 5. Stress was laid on the extreme interest of Cissbury and the neolithic mines within and without the enclosure, for here is to be found the only indisputable evidence of the occupation of Sussex by these later Stone Age tribes. Stone tools and weapons, it is true, are met with all over Sussex, but the difficulty of arriving at the true period of such surface remains is very great, owing to the survival of the use of stone tools through subsequent periods even into Roman times. In other counties the presence of the neolithic people is witnessed by the huge mounds they erected over their dead, but it is curious that in Sussex no undoubted burials of this period have yet been brought to light. The question, "How did these local tribes dispose of their dead?" could, therefore, not at present be answered. In fact, beyond the evidence yielded by the Cissbury excavations, very little is known of these early inhabitants of Sussex. When inspecting the mouths of the now filled in pits dug by the prehistoric miners, it was mentioned that no plan of the hill had been prepared to show which of these pits had been re-excavated in 1874. Neither was the account of these investigations as full and exhaustive as is required for the purpose of comparative research. This was to be regretted. The excavation of any ancient site should be left severely alone if it could not be carried out and recorded on strictly scientific lines. For determining which of the shafts had been investigated, the party was, however, fortunate in having the presence of Mr. E. Sayers, of Worthing, who attended the excavations in 1874, and who had himself descended the shafts and inspected the tunnels at the bottoms of the re-excavated mines. On the return to Worthing, one or two of the party paid a hurried visit to the new museum, where they were surprised with the display of so many objects of archaeological interest found locally. Of these the greatest treasures are without doubt the Roman remains found on the very site of the museum. These, together with the other local Roman antiquities, would the more readily serve as an ever-present reminder "of the ancient Roman people to whom we owe our first civilization," if kept together in one case and were given a prominent position in the museum.

Other meetings have been the excursion of the LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY to Nantwich on May 22; the meeting of the ISLE OF MAN NATURAL HISTORY AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY at Ramsey on May 19, to receive and discuss the first year's report of the Archaeological Survey; and the excursion of the HUNTS AND CAMBS. ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on May 27 to the romantic country running along the Nene Valley from Water Newton to Wansford, and on to Barnack.



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

THE KING'S MUSICK. Edited by H. C. de Lafontaine, M.A. London: Novello and Co., Ltd. [1909]. Royal 8vo., pp. xii, 522. Price 12s. 6d. net.

The materials for the earlier history of music and musicians in this country are not too accessible, nor too abundant, and this substantial volume is a very welcome contribution to the store. The sub-title describes it as "A Transcript of Records relating to Music and Musicians (1460-1700)." It is hardly necessary to say that the records here collected are dug from the inexhaustible quarry of the Record Office. They abound with fresh matter relating to the musical art, to the lives of English and other musicians, and to their relations with the Court during the Tudor and Stuart periods. The entries for the Restoration era are particularly full and illuminating. An excellent index, prepared by Miss Stainer, is the key to unlock this store of material. One naturally looks up first some well-known names. Here, for example, are a few entries relating to the boyish days of Henry Purcell, the greatest of English musicians, who accomplished an astonishing amount of beautiful work before his death at the early age of thirty-seven. In December, 1673, there was a "warrant to pay to Henry Purcell, late one of the children of His Majesty's Chappell Royall, whose voyce is changed and is gone from the Chappell, the sum of £30 by the year, to commence Michaelmas, 1673, last past." A year later there is an account for a felt hat for him, while in February, 1676-77, when he was eighteen years old, he was supplied with holland "for four whole shirts, four half shirts, and for bands and cuffs." In a "Lyst of His Majesty's Musitians," 1666, the names of "Thomas Purcell, Pelham Humphreyes, and Matthew Lock" appear as composers. The entries relating to both Humphreyes and Lock are very numerous. In 1661 £50 was paid to Matthew Lock, Nicholas Lanier, "Master of His Majesty's musique," and three others, "for themselves and the rest of His Majesty's private musique, for hiring of two large rooms for the

practice of musique and for keeping the instruments in, for one year from 24 June, 1660, to 24 June, 1661." Henry Lawes and Christopher Gibbons (whom Purcell succeeded as organist of Westminster Abbey) are frequently mentioned. Interesting details of repairs occasionally appear. In 1678 the sum of £3 10s. 6d. was paid "for mending and tuning the great organ in the Chappell at Whitehall at several times." The organ-blower at Whitehall received £17 as pay for 2½ years.

The editor supplies some very useful notes concerning the musicians and other persons named in the records, and also concerning details of costume and other more general references that need elucidation. M. de Lafontaine has done his work uncommonly well. Unstinted pains and patient labour have evidently gone to the making of this important contribution to the history of English music.

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FRENCH CHATEAUX AND GARDENS IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY. A series of reproductions of contemporary drawings hitherto unpublished by Jacques Androuet du Cerceau. Edited by W. H. Ward, M.A., A.R.I.B.A. London: B. T. Batsford, 1909. Small folio, pp. xiii, 36. Twenty-seven collotype plates and thirty illustrations in text. Price 25s. net.

The plates, which form the most important portion of this work, have been reproduced from the original drawings made by Du Cerceau, to illustrate his well-known but rare book, *Les plus excellents Batiments de France*, which first appeared in Paris in 1576 and 1579. These drawings seem to have been preserved in the author's family, for there were persons of the name of Androuet du Cerceau practising the art of design as late as the eighteenth century; and falling on the evil days of the Great Revolution, they were brought to England and passed into the library of George III., and thence to the British Museum. As a record of the secular architecture of France during the sixteenth century these drawings are invaluable, as many of the buildings which they represent have been subsequently altered, and in not a few important cases have been entirely destroyed. Among these may be particularly mentioned the celebrated Château de Madrid, which Francis I. built in the Bois de Boulogne, and which in 1792, under the name of the *palais de justice*, the National Assembly ordered to be destroyed, and of which the memory only survives in the name of an avenue leading to Longchamp. Some of the most distinguished French architects were engaged in its erection, De l'Orme and Primaticcio superintended the works, while Girolamo della Robbia decorated it within and without with majolica; and Fergusson, in his *History of Modern Architecture*, says of it that its loss is more to be regretted than that of any other building of its period. The plate which illustrates this building—a carefully drawn and shaded geometrical elevation—differs in many details from that reproduced by Fergusson from Du Cerceau's published work; and Mr. Ward points out in his introduction that similar discrepancies between the original and the engraved drawings occur in other plates.

The plate which forms the frontispiece is a valuable record of a building which has been to a great extent

destroyed, and gives a bird's-eye view of the Castle of Amboise as it stood in the sixteenth century. Charles VIII. destroyed the mediæval buildings, except the defensive substructures, and he and his immediate successors rebuilt the whole place, except the chapel of St. Hubert, in the Renaissance style. The buildings facing the Loire and the beautiful little Gothic chapel still remain, but nearly all the rest of the superstructure has been swept away, and this drawing is almost the only record we possess of Amboise in its complete state.

In addition to the plates, short monographs on the various buildings illustrated are given, which contain the complete history of each fabric, not only as it existed in Du Cerceau's time, but of the changes it underwent during subsequent periods to the present day; and these monographs are interspersed with plans and diagrams, taken from various sources, which serve to elucidate the original drawings. Thus the description of Fontainebleau not only gives the history of the castle from its foundation as a hunting-lodge by Louis VII. to the time of Du Cerceau, and gives a detailed plan of it at that date, but continues its history to the nineteenth century, and by a further diagram shows the building as it stands to-day, with the dates of the various portions.

The plates are introduced by a valuable account of their author, his family, his buildings, and his artistic and literary work. His life ran through the greater part of the sixteenth century, commencing about 1510, and ending towards its close at a date not exactly ascertained. He early studied in Rome, and on his return in 1534 began to practise the art of etching; and in the delineation of ancient and contemporary buildings, in designing all manner of art works, and in the bringing-up and education of a family who, as architects, carried on his name for several generations, he spent the greater part of his long life. His actual architectural practice was but limited, and, as Patustre says in his *L'Architecture de la Renaissance*, few buildings can with certainty be attributed to him. His position seems to have been much like that of the elder Pugin, who, in this country in the last century, produced such a mass of valuable drawings of ancient and contemporary buildings, and founded in his own family and pupils an important architectural school.

The work is valuable to architects as well as to all students and lovers of the architectural renaissance of France, not only as making these plates accessible and easy of reference, but for the interesting introductions and comments which accompany them; and it is needless to say that the book has been produced in the complete and finished manner which distinguishes the works of its publisher.—J. T. P.

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THE BURIED CITY OF KENFIG. By Thomas Gray. Illustrated. London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1909. 8vo., pp. 348. Price 10s. 6d. net.

Archæologists are familiar with the buried towns of Roman and Romano-British origin, which the skilful use of pick and spade has brought to light in this country; but probably few know much about the town whose story is here recorded. Kenfig, until well into mediæval days, was a prosperous town, its castle dominating a centre of much activity, both

corporate and agricultural. Then came the sand. Leagued with the storm-wind, the drift-sand, which still beats furiously in the face of the traveller when high gales blow to-day, overwhelmed the whole place; and now two clumps of masonry, projecting from the mound, mark the site of the castle, and are practically all that remains of the old town. Whether Kenfig was choked and smothered gradually or suddenly in one overwhelming storm is uncertain. "Tradition," says Mr. Gray, "has it that the besandung was caused by a great storm in the reign of Elizabeth; but here tradition is at fault. I believe the sand-fiend approached its prey with slow but sure strides, like a line of skirmishers sent out in front of the main body, and then with intervals of fierce rushes, always gaining ground and retaining it." And the records, which Mr. Gray quotes of the devastation wrought by sand-storms both at Kenfig and at Margam near by, support his belief. Until recently comparatively little was known of the history of Kenfig, which was a possession of the great Abbey of Margam; but Miss Talbot, of Margam, has generously made public the contents of her extensive collection of local records, and, chiefly by their help, Mr. Gray has been able to reconstruct the life of the town. In a series of well-documented chapters he discusses its earliest records, its castle, its relation with Margam Abbey, its churches and chapels and charters, the history of Margam Abbey itself, the records of the trade and corporate life of the citizens of Kenfig, its manorial history, the story of its neighbouring villages; and, finally, the story of the end of Margam Abbey and of its property in Kenfig, and of the end of the old borough—which in the form of an outlying part called Mawldam and a few scattered houses had retained its municipal life through the centuries—in 1886. Mr. Gray has made excellent use of the records to which he has had access. He writes well, and has made the dry bones of charters and municipal records to live. The long-lost, sand-buried town of Kenfig lives once more in these chapters which invest the documents on which they are based, and to which constant and full references are given, with the fascination of romance. The numerous illustrations give views of the site as it is now, of the remains of Margam Abbey, of the local churches and of other places of interest in the neighbourhood. There is a good index.

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BALKANIA. By W. Howard-Flanders. Sketch map. London: *Elliot Stock*, 1909. Crown 8vo., pp. xii, 99. Price 2s. 6d. net.

The Balkans have been a storm-centre of European politics for many a long year. Times of quiescence come when the more Western people forget for a while the existence of the welter of nationalities and races to be found in the Balkan peninsula, which, as the author of this well-produced little book says, "has, by its varied contour—lofty mountain ranges and deep isolated valleys—tended to keep the various races apart," and so prevent that fusion into one race which has characterized the history of countries peopled by mixed races elsewhere. But these quiet times pass, and then come those periods of disturb-

ance when "trouble in the Balkans" is once more the keynote of international politics. At the present moment the publication of "A Short History of the Balkan States," to quote the subtitle of the book before us, is particularly timely. Mr. Howard-Flanders traces the history of the "war-swept peninsula lying between the Adriatic and the Black Seas" from some 500 years before Christ, when the Dacians opposed the progress of Darius, on through the periods of supremacy of one race after another—Bulgarian, Serbian, and Turkish—to the various revolts in modern times against the Turkish supremacy, to the liberations of the last half-century, and to an outline of the most recent events in Balkania, up to last year. Mr. Howard-Flanders writes well and with knowledge, though his spelling of geographical names is somewhat eccentric. His book will be very useful to all who wish to have some knowledge of the history—confused and difficult and little known to most Englishmen—of the States, which have recently been, and are still in a large degree, the focus of political interest.

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MEMORIALS OF OLD LANCASHIRE. Edited by Lieutenant-Colonel H. Fishwick, F.S.A., and Rev. P. H. Ditchfield, F.S.A. Many illustrations. London: *Bemrose and Sons, Ltd.*, 1909. Two vols. Demy 8vo., pp. xii, 280; viii, 314. Price 25s. net.

We are not surprised that Lancashire, like London, has been awarded two volumes, instead of the customary single tome, in this pleasant series. The County Palatine may be at the present day pre-eminently a county of manufactures and of industrial toil; but these are, comparatively speaking, the growth of yesterday. Lancashire abounds with memorials of bygone ages, of older ways and modes of life and thought. There has been perhaps more destruction than usual of what is ancient, and yet the county is still rich in antiquarian remains. The editors acknowledge that, from considerations of space, they have been obliged to omit much which they would have liked to include, and it would be easy to ask why this or that is not here; but on the whole a very fairly comprehensive view is given of life in Lancashire from Roman times onwards. Colonel Fishwick has subjects in which he is thoroughly at home—such, for instance, as his opening sketch of "Historic Lancashire," and his chapters on "Castles and Fortified Houses" and "The Early History of the Preston Guild." His co-editor, Mr. Ditchfield, contributes two sections—"Lancashire Legends" and "The Crosses of Lancashire." Among the more noticeable of the many other contributions are Dr. Cox's able paper on "Cartmel Priory"; Mr. F. A. Bruton's effort to compress "The Romans in Lancashire" into less than thirty pages; Mr. Aymer Vallance's "Roods, Screens, and Lofts in Lancashire"; Professor W. G. Collingwood's "High Furness"; Mr. C. W. Sutton's "Some Early Lancashire Authors"; and the Rev. H. A. Hudson's "The Old Church of Manchester." The illustrations are, as usual, numerous and good; and the volumes are well indexed and handsomely produced.

FOLKLORE CONCERNING LINCOLNSHIRE (COUNTY FOLKLORE, Vol. V.). Collected by Mrs. Gutch and Mabel Peacock. London: *David Nutt*, for the Folk-Lore Society, 1908. 8vo., pp. xxiv, 437. Price 15s. net.

This is the seventh collection (fifth volume) of printed extracts containing examples of folklore, arranged under counties, issued by the Folk-Lore Society. Miss Mabel Peacock is one of the most diligent collectors and students of folklore, as back volumes of the *Antiquary* can testify, and Mrs. Gutch has already done excellent work in a previous volume of County Folklore—that devoted to the North Riding of Yorkshire, York, and the Ainsty. The size of the book before us bears witness to the extent of the researches made by the compilers, and to the wealth of material garnered. As is pointed out in the Preface, there is little that is absolutely new—"nearly every superstition and custom of the county appears to be a local variant of something already familiarly known in other parts of the British Islands, or beyond their limits"—but it is in the bringing together of these local variants that much of the value of such a work as this is to be found. Under such heads as Witchcraft, Games and Sports, Local Customs and Place and other Legends, especially, there is a great deal which, although paralleled elsewhere, is of particular interest and importance. Not a little of the matter gathered under these heads will come with considerable freshness to students. Although all possible sources have not been searched, yet the compilers have thrown their net both widely and with discrimination. We notice that much use has been made of the volumes of the *Antiquary*, as well as of many other printed sources. The usefulness of the book would have been greatly increased by a good index. We recognize the value of the scientific arrangement of the material as displayed in the contents; but an index would have greatly facilitated reference.

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GLASTONBURY; OR, THE ENGLISH JERUSALEM.

By the Rev. C. L. Marson, M.A. Many illustrations. Bath, *G. Gregory*; London, *Simpkin, Marshall*, 1909. 8vo., pp. 114. Price 1s. 6d. net. In connection with the celebrations at Wells and Glastonbury, and the forthcoming pageant at Bath, there should be a large demand for this handy little book. We wish the author had written his history with a little use of the critical faculty. It is rather astounding to find the following given as historical narrative without a suggestion of doubt on the one hand or of authority on the other: "In A.D. 63 St. Joseph of Arimathea was sent by St. Philip from Gaul (possibly Galatia and France too) with some companions into England. . . . He landed at Bridgwater. . . . With him he carried two silver cruets with the precious Blood and Water washed from our Saviour's wounds, which cruets were buried with him in the sacred cemetery and are some day to be discovered." This quotation is typical of Mr. Marson's attitude. Legend and sober history are apparently alike to him.

But accepting the author's point of view, his book is extremely readable. Indeed, when he gets on to firm ground, his sketch of the history of the great

Abbey church, and of the monastic life of which it was the centre, is bright and well done. We do not think he is just to Abbot Whiting, of whom his picture is the antithesis of that drawn by Dom Gasquet. The book is admirably illustrated, and should do much to illuminate the past for and to stimulate interest in its story in the crowds of tourists who visit the hallowed ground of Glastonbury. We only wish Mr. Marson were not so determined to swallow traditions, legends, and relics wholesale.

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THE INTERNATIONAL GENEALOGICAL DIRECTORY.

Second edition. Edited by C. A. Bernau. Walton-on-Thames: *C. A. Bernau*, 1909. Large 8vo., pp. 166. Price 10s. 9d., post free.

When the first edition of this directory appeared in 1907, we gladly welcomed it. But this second edition makes a great advance. No working genealogist can afford to be without a copy. It contains a list of nearly 1,400 genealogists, with their addresses, and the special names and subjects in which they are interested. The mass of matter in this general directory is made conveniently accessible by a full index of surnames, both contributors' own and those of families in which they are interested, and by an index to special lines of research. The publication of this directory should be fruitful in much mutual helpfulness. Mr. Bernau's preface is well worth reading, both for its humour and good-humour, and for the glimpses it gives of the labour and difficulty of compiling such a work. We heartily congratulate the indefatigable compiler on the success he has achieved.

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SCHOOL HISTORY OF THE COUNTY PALATINE OF DURHAM. By F. S. Eden. With sixty-two illustrations. Oxford: *Clarendon Press*, 1909. Crown 8vo., pp. 256. Price 1s. 6d. net.

We are very glad to see that the reception accorded to the School Histories of Oxfordshire and Berkshire has encouraged the Oxford Press to continue the series in this volume on Durham. Other county school histories are announced as in preparation. The history of Durham County is here sketched in a readable and lucid fashion from pre-Roman and Roman days to the present time, the chapters being associated by descriptive and abundant illustration, with the extant memorials and evidences of the times treated. It is in the intelligent use by teachers of these memorials with the descriptive and historical text that the chief value of such a school history as this is to be found. The writing is in the main simple and well within the comprehension of elder children. The illustrations are good and authentic.

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Messrs. Headley Brothers, Bishopsgate Without, have just published, as a neat booklet, *A History of Jordans*, by Anna L. Littleboy, price 6d. Jordans Meeting-house and Burial-ground, amidst their peaceful surroundings of field and wood, have an interest and an attraction for many persons besides professed members of the Society of Friends. The old meeting-house, built in 1688, stands to-day among embowering trees a silent memorial of William Penn and Isaac Pennington, and Thomas Ellwood and of other of the early Quakers. In the quiet burial-ground small headstones mark the graves of William

Penn and many members of his family. Ellwood and his wife are also buried in the same ground. The writer of this attractive little book has much of interest to relate of the early members of the Jordans Meeting—of Penns and Penningtons, Thomas Zachary, John Bellers, Joseph Rule, and others. There are seven excellent photographic illustrations, one of which we are kindly allowed to reproduce on this page. It gives a view of King's Farm, Chorley Wood, where William Penn, son of Admiral Sir William Penn, of Jamaica fame, and himself later famous both as a Friend and as the founder of Pennsylvania, was married in 1672. A sketch-map of the district will be found useful by visitors to this secluded spot, the historic memories and associations of which are here so well revived and described.

pological interest. An article in German on "Richard Pischel," by Professor Finck; and a "Welsh Gypsy Folk-Tale," by Dr. John Sampson, are among the other contents of a good number, which is illustrated by portraits of Richard Pischel and of Matthew Wood, a gypsy fiddler.

* * *

Northamptonshire Notes and Queries for December last makes a rather belated appearance. It contains the conclusion of a paper on "Farming Woods, Northants," and notes on the "Field Names of West Haddon"; "Dove-cote at Mears Ashby," with a charming illustration of the fine old stone structure, and other county matters.—We have also received the *East Anglian*, May, with its usual valuable documentary contents; the *Rivista d'Italia*, May;



[Photo, Downer, Watford.]

KING'S FARM, CHORLEY WOOD, WHERE WILLIAM PENN WAS MARRIED.

We have received *The Admiral Crichton*, by Douglas Crichton, F.S.A.Scot. (London: L. Upcott Gill, price 1s. net), a well-printed booklet, in which the writer gives a readable account of his extraordinary ancestor, illustrated by views and portraits, and adds a translation of the oration which his hero delivered before the Senate of Genoa on July 1, 1579. Mr. Crichton's little book shows evidence of considerable research, and we shall await with interest the more elaborate biography which he promises.

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The *Journal of the Gypsy Lore Society*, April, is rich in fresh matter relating to the tribes of Egypt. Mr. Joseph Pennell contributes sketches of Transylvanian gypsies. A paper on "Forms and Ceremonies," by Mr. E. O. Winstedt, is full of folk-lore and anthro-

and a book catalogue of considerable bibliographical interest—containing *incunabula* and books printed in England, and books by English writers printed abroad, up to 1640, with indexes of printers, booksellers, etc.—from Ellis, of 29, New Bond Street.



Correspondence.

HOCKTIDE AT HEXTON.
TO THE EDITOR.

In this remote corner of Hertfordshire the observance on the first Monday after Easter was not a little remarkable. The chief feature of the festivities com-

prised the fixing of a tall ash-pole in a mound upon Wayting Hill, which pole had to be pulled up (presumably with ropes) by the women of the town, notwithstanding the real or pretended resistance of the men. It was dragged downhill and into the Town House, where a feast was prepared, of which the participants in the fray partook, afterwards renewing the contest in the form of a game at base (prisoners' base) in the Plaistow.

The generally accepted theory of the origin of the Hocktide observance was that it commemorated the destruction or massacre of the Danes on St. Brice's Day, an event said to have commenced at Welwyn, Herts. But this was no cause for rejoicing, save temporarily, as retribution followed quickly, and the country was ravaged and pillaged unmercifully (*vide Green's History*).

Other writers suggest that it commemorated Hardicanute's death and the final freeing of the country from the Danish yoke. But neither the date of this event (June 18) nor that of St. Brice's Day (November 13) coincides with the date of the festival. Nor is it easy to trace any connection between the struggle of the sexes for the possession of a definite object, with the consequent feast, and either the temporary triumph over the foe or the final break-up of their dominion.

The question arises, What did the pole symbolize—for a symbol it surely was—and its erection upon the highest point in the district? It would seem to typify power or sovereignty, and its uprooting, deposition; but why should this downfall be caused by the weaker sex? The whole performance is perplexing, but that it has reference to some historic or prehistoric occurrence one cannot well doubt. Any suggestions tending to elucidate its origin will be welcomed.

W. B. GERISH.

Bishop's Stortford.

THE CHI-RHO MONOGRAM.

TO THE EDITOR.

On searching recently in *L'Intermédiaire* of 1891 for other matter, I came across the following, which may serve as a pendant to my previous contributions under this heading. A correspondent, signing himself "R. de S.," asks for an explanation of some signs discovered on certain buildings in Germany, France, and England, one of which he says is to be found on a tombstone in Stirling Cemetery, and which he traces thus:



Whatever may be the signification of the turned-about numeral 4 (observable in each of the five specimens given), we have in the above a distinct representation of one form of the monogram already supplied by me under Fig. 3 in the *Antiquary* of January, 1904, which deserves reproduction as an instance of an

interesting variant in unusual location. The signs themselves are explained by l'Abbé Auber, in reply to the querist, as "points de repère destinés à constater par les ouvriers, dont chacun avait le sien, les pierres qu'ils avaient taillées ou appareillées. Ce signe était donné par l'architecte, et établissait pour chaque pierre un titre à recevoir le prix convenu." He also adds that they "se retrouvent sur tous les grands monuments élevés en Europe du XIII^e au XV^e siècle, par tous les *logeurs du bon Dieu* qui s'étaient associés alors pour reconstruire nos vieilles églises."

This may be true of signs on civil and ecclesiastical buildings erected during those centuries, but it would hardly explain the presence of the above, unless it be very ancient, on a Scottish tombstone. But, whatever their origin may be, I am concerned solely with the curious conjunction of the monogram with the reversed numeral 4 and the letter M. Possibly the latter stands for the sculptor's initial; of the former I can give no explanation.

J. B. MCGOVERN.

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Manchester.

MONUMENTAL BRASSES IN THE CITY OF LONDON.

TO THE EDITOR.

I do not propose to offer any comments on Mr. Oliver's remarks on p. 200 in your May issue, save in one instance, where some apology is due to him for incorrectly correcting his blazon of the charges in Armar's shield on p. 199. I do not know how I made the mistake, as I had the rubbing and the trick on my sheets before me. The charges are not arms, but cubit-arms in armour, gauntleted appaumée.

Enclosed I send you the correct readings of the shields at (1) St. Andrew Undershaft and (2) Great St. Helen's, referred to in your April number:

1. LEVESON.—A fess per fess nebulée, etc., impaling [Bodley], five birds in saltire, etc. They are big birds, and moreover have legs, so that they cannot possibly be martlets.

2. PEMBERTON.—There are no tinctures in either of the shields. In the one referring to the Merchant Taylors' Company, the lamb is a Paschal lamb, couchant within rays. I have examined this charge several times without being able to discover any sign of a mound.

Lady in heraldic mantle—a lion rampant vulned on the shoulder in three places.

ROBINSON—I and 4. A mullet, on a chief a fleur-de-lis; the field is per chief, and the line is perfectly distinct.

WIGHT—A chevron ermine between three bears' heads couped and muzzled, a crescent for difference.

J. G. BRADFORD.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.

